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THE EAST KENT (No. 1)
UNITED DISTRICT.

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22 JAN 1937
58

MINISTRE OF HEALTH
A24.6.37
No 1203/1

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1936.

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PRINTERS:
"THE BROADSTAIRS & ST. PETER'S MAIL,"
THE BROADWAY, BROADSTAIRS.



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Pierremont Hall,
Broadstairs.

May, 1937.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Joint Committee of the East Kent (No. 1) United District.**

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you for your consideration my seventeenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the United District, which I have compiled in accordance with Circular 1561 of the Ministry of Health, dated 16th October, 1936.

With my report are incorporated the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors, and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the help I have received from them in the performance of my duty.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. M. WATTS,

Medical Officer of Health.

THE EAST KENT [No. 1] UNITED DISTRICT.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

Herne Bay Urban District Council:

Councillor E. R. PITT.
Councillor A. F. YOUNG.

Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Council:

Councillor B. J. PEARSON, J.P. (Chairman).
Councillor H. NOBLE.
Councillor A. J. TANTON.

Bridge-Blean Rural District Council

Councillor A. PRICE.
Councillor T. HILLS.

Clerk : E. F. OWEN,
Council Offices,
Pierremont Hall,
Broadstairs.

STAFF.**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:**

A. M. WATTS, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Herne Bay and Whitstable**Joint Isolation Hospital:**

Medical Officer ... James Rowland Hamerton, M.B., B.S.Lond.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon Thomas A. Clarke, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed.

Sanitary Inspectors:**HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.**

H. J. Norris, Council Offices, Herne Bay, is Inspector under the Petroleum Acts, Inspector of Public Lighting, and the Officer for carrying out the Rats and Mice Destruction Act.

The Sanitary Inspector has the assistance of a junior lady clerk.

BROADSTAIRS & ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.

F. Burrow (appointed on the 17th February, 1936, to succeed Mr. W. Shaw, who resigned on the 31st December, 1935), Pierremont Hall, Broadstairs, is Inspector under the Food and Drugs Act and the Officer for carrying out the Rats and Mice Destruction Act. He commenced duty on the 1st April, 1936.

BRIDGE-BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.

H. K. Blundell, B.Sc., Council Offices, Bridge, near Canterbury, is Engineer of the Harbledown Sewerage Works and the Hersden Sewerage Works; the Officer for carrying out the Rats and Mice Destruction Act; and he superintends the refuse removal and the work of cleansing the cesspools.

The Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. C. Sharpe, resigned and left the service of the Council on obtaining another appointment, on 31st August, and Mr. R. J. Connolly was appointed as Sanitary Inspector and commenced duty on the 1st October, Mr. Blundell then becoming Senior Sanitary Inspector.

On the 4th May a junior clerk commenced duty in the Sanitary Inspector's Office.

Each Inspector holds the necessary qualifying Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as a Sanitary Inspector; and Mr. Burrow and Mr. Blundell hold in addition a Meat Inspector's Certificate of the same Institute.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The East Kent (No. 1) United District was formed by an Order of the Minister of Health, dated 26th May, 1920; and by an Order of the Minister of Health dated 2nd March, 1934, the Bridge-Blean Rural District, which came into existence on the 1st April, 1934, was substituted for the Rural District of Blean as a constituent Authority of the United District; then by an Order of the Minister of Health dated the 21st February, 1935, the Isle of Thanet Rural District ceased to exist, and in consequence the United District was correspondingly reduced in size and population.

The United District, which is situated at the north-east corner of East Kent, now consists of the following Districts:—

The Urban District of Herne Bay.
The Urban District of Broadstairs and St. Peter's.
The Rural District of Bridge-Blean.

The area is as follows:—

	Including Inland Water.
Herne Bay U.D. ... ..	... 8,566 acres
Broadstairs and St. Peter's U.D. ... ..	... 2,771 „
Bridge-Blean R.D. ... ..	... 55,868 „
	<hr/> 67,205 „

The population:

	Census 1931 as constituted for the areas at 30th June, 1935.
Herne Bay U.D. ... ..	... 14,533
Broadstairs and St. Peter's U.D. ... ..	... 12,727
Bridge-Blean R.D. ... ..	... 17,041
	<hr/> 44,301

POPULATION ESTIMATED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL FOR THE MIDDLE OF THE YEAR 1936.

Herne Bay U.D.	Broadstairs and St. Peter's U.D.	Bridge-Blean R.D.
15,800	13,350	15,690

CHIEF OCCUPATION OF INHABITANTS.

A large percentage of the inhabitants of the two Urban Districts may be described as private residents. There are many private Boarding Schools and Convalescent Homes in these two Districts. Many of the inhabitants are employed in hotels, boarding houses and lodging houses, or are engaged in occupations connected with the stay in these Districts of the numerous visitors; and some are engaged in fishing and work connected with the sea.

In the Rural District many of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural pursuits; there is also a colliery situated in the Parish of Westbere, where some 1,350 men are employed; some of these men live in the neighbouring towns of Canterbury and Ramsgate, and others in the adjoining villages, but about 400 have their homes in the colliery village of Hersden. There is also a Paper Mill at Chartham, where some 122 people work; and the small village of Woollage, in the vicinity of Womenswold, is inhabited entirely by miners who work at the Snow-down Pit. The Mental Hospital at Chartham accommodates 1,500 patients and about 150 members of the staff.

VITAL STATISTICS.

UNITED DISTRICT.

	Total	M.	F.		United District	England & Wales
Live Births—	521	269	252	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	11.61	14.8
Legitimate	497	258	239			
Illegitimate	24	11	13			
Stillbirths—	26	9	17	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	47.54	0.61
Deaths—	624	303	321	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	15.12	12.1

Deaths from Puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—

		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	
No. 29.	Puerperal sepsis ...	Nil	1.40	
No. 30.	Other Puerperal causes	Nil	2.41	
Total	... ..	Nil	3.81	

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	... ..	49	59
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	... ..	42	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	... ..	208	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	... ..	110	
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	... ..	2	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..	2	
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	... ..	1	

INFANT MORTALITY.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

HERNE BAY U.D.—Eight.

Acute Congestion of both lungs...	1
Accident	1
Prematurity	1
Icterus Neonatorum	1
Pertussis	1
Marasmus	3

BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S U.D.—Four.

Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	1
Mesenteric Adenitis	1
Broncho Pneumonia	2

BRIDGE-BLEAN R.D.—Fourteen.

Acute Gastro Enteritis ...	1
Syncope	1
Atelectasis	1
Atelectasis of Right Lung ...	1
Accident	1
Marasmus	1
Myeloid Leukæmia	1
Prematurity	2
Broncho Pneumonia	5

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

There has been no change in the Laboratory facilities; nearly all bacteriological work connected with the United District is carried out at the County Laboratory, Sessions House, Maidstone, free of charge, outfits being supplied to the Medical Officer of Health and to medical practitioners in order that they may send specimens to the Laboratory for examination. Some work in connection with the Crole Wyndham Convalescent Home at Herne Bay is carried out at the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) INFECTIOUS CASES.

The Herne Bay and Whitstable Joint Hospital Committee, at a meeting on the 13th June, 1934, entered into an arrangement with the Whitstable and District Ambulance Committee for the removal of patients to the Isolation Hospital from both Districts.

The Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board possess a motor ambulance which is housed at the Hospital, and in it patients are removed from the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District, and from the Boroughs of Margate and Ramsgate. It was provided in 1921.

The Bridge-Blean Rural District Council have an arrangement whereby they hire a motor ambulance belonging to the Eastry Rural District Council for the removal of patients.

(b) NON-INFECTIOUS CASES.

In the Herne Bay Urban District the ambulance service is provided by a Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, who maintain the motor ambulance, the Urban District Council making an annual grant towards the fund.

The ambulance service in the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District is provided by the British Red Cross Society. There are three ambulances, which are in the custody of the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Ambulance Corp, Kent V.A.D.59, the Urban District Council providing the headquarters room and a garage in the Fire Station Yard.

In the Bridge-Blean Rural District the ambulance of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital is used for non-infectious cases, there is also an ambulance at the Chislet Colliery for the use of the workmen there; and the motor ambulance of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Herne Bay Division is available.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.

The District Nursing Association provides a District (Queen's) Nurse.

BROADSTAIRS & ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.

A District Nurse works in the Parishes of St. Peter's and Broadstairs under the auspices of the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Nurses' Association; the total income for the year amounted to £303 9s. 7d., and the expenditure to £208 17s. 6d., leaving a balance in hand of £94 12s. 1d. The Nurse acts as part-time School Nurse for the St. Peter's C/E and Reading Street C/E Schools, and also helps at the Mothercraft Club.

BRIDGE-BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.

Adisham, Nonington, Goodnestone, Chillenden and Knowlton.—A District Nurse works in these Parishes under a local association affiliated to the Kent County Nursing Association.

Bishopsbourne, Bridge, Patricxbourne and Bekesbourne.—A District Nurse employed by a local association which is affiliated to the County Association works in these Parishes.

Blean.—A District Nurse employed by a local association which is affiliated to the County Association works in the Parish of Harbledown, and also in the Parishes of Blean and St. Stephen's.

Chislet and Hoath.—There is a District Nurse working in these two Parishes under a local association affiliated to the Kent County Nursing Association. She also works in the Parish of Reculver which is situated in the Herne Bay Urban District.

Littlebourne, Ickham, Wickham and Stodmarsh.—There is a District Nurse working in these Parishes under a local association affiliated to the Kent County Nursing Association.

Sturry.—A District Nurse works in the Parishes of Sturry, Fordwich and Westbere, under the auspices of a Nursing Association affiliated to the County Association.

Upper and Lower Hardres.—A District Nurse works in these Parishes under a local association affiliated to the Kent County Nursing Association, and also in the Parish of Stelling.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

SCHOOL DENTAL CLINIC.

At Herne Bay a School Dental Clinic is held at the Parochial Institute each Wednesday from 9.30 a.m. until 4.0 p.m. There is also a Gas Dental Clinic in connection with the various Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in and around the Isle of Thanet, held at Herne Bay on alternate Fridays from 9.30 a.m. until 4.0 p.m., where women and infants receive treatment.

In the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District a School Dental Clinic is held at the Mothercraft Club, St. Peter's Road, Broadstairs, where the School Dental Surgeon attends each Monday from 9.15 a.m. until 3.45 p.m., and there is also an extra session from 9.15 to 11.45 a.m. each Tuesday morning.

In the Bridge-Blean Rural District a School Dental Clinic is held when required, usually on a Tuesday, at No. 11, Longport Street, Canterbury. This clinic serves the surrounding District.

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC.

The School Oculist holds an Ophthalmic Clinic from time to time at the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Mothercraft Club, St. Peter's Road, Broadstairs.

ORTHOPÆDIC CLINIC.

This is held in the schoolroom of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in York Street, Broadstairs, and is open every Tuesday morning at 11.30. Mr. A. L. Moreton, M.S., F.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent of the Alexandra Hospital, Swanley, where patients requiring hospital treatment are sent, attends on the first and third Tuesday in each month. This clinic is available for the treatment of orthopædic cases in the whole of the Isle of Thanet.

On and after the 1st March, 1937, this Clinic will be held at the School Clinic of the Borough of Margate, College Road, at 11.30 a.m. each Tuesday, surgeon's days first and third Tuesday in each month.

CANCER CLINIC.

As a result of an appeal made by the Kent County Cancer Appeal Fund the Kent and Sussex Hospital, Tunbridge Wells, and the St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester, have been equipped with Radium. The Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury, and the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone, are about to be provided with Radium.

The conditions attached to each gift are the appointment of an Honorary Consultant of repute, the arrangement in connection with the Waiting List and the establishment in each Hospital of a County Clinic to be opened on one day in the week to patients from any part of Kent.

As mentioned in last year's Annual Report the County Council have established a Clinic for Cancer at the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone; the Clinic is opened for persons in the County of Kent, patients are received on Wednesdays at noon. Clinics have been established at Rochester and Tunbridge Wells, and there is an efficient Radium Clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

The following are available for the inhabitants of the district:—

Address.	Day and Time of Attending.	
Canterbury: 11, Longport-street	Friday.	10.0 a.m. to 12 noon and 1.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.
Herne Bay: 16, High-street	Thursday. 1st and 3rd each month	1.15 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.
Margate: Eaton House, St. Peter's- road	Friday.	2. 0 p.m. to 4. 0 p.m.
Ramsgate: Charlotte Cottage, Market- place	Wednesday.	1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Tuberculosis Officers and Nurses attend at the Dispensaries, and the latter also visit patients in their own homes.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Arrangements have been made for the treatment of cases of Venereal Disease by the County Council, and clinics approved by the Minister of Health, which are available for the inhabitants of the United District, have been provided as follows:

Clinic.	Day and Time of Attending.		
Kent and Canterbury Hospital	Women ..	Tuesday,	6.0 p.m.
	Men ..	Thursday,	6.0 p.m.
13, South Road, Faver- sham	Women ..	Saturday,	1.30 to 2.30 p.m.
	Men ..	Friday,	6.30 to 7.30 p.m.
Eaton House, St. Peter's Road, Margate ..	Women ..	Saturday,	3.30 to 5.0 p.m.
	Men ..	Saturday,	5.0 to 6.30 p.m.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.

The Centre in Herne Bay is carried on by the County Council and is held at the Parochial Institute each Monday and Tuesday at 2 p.m.

There is also a centre open on alternate Fridays at 2.0 p.m. at the Institute, Herne.

BROADSTAIRS & ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.

There is one voluntary Centre at Broadstairs called the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Mothercraft Club, situated in St. Peter's Road, which is open each Thursday at 2.0 p.m.

BRIDGE-BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.

Three Centres are in existence in this District, carried on by the County Council, particulars of which are as follows:

Barham.—Held in the Village Hall on alternate Wednesdays at 2.0 p.m.

Hersden.—Held in the Wesleyan Chapel Rooms each Wednesday at 2.0 p.m.

Sturry.—Held in the Parish Room on the second and fourth Thursday in the month at 2.0 p.m.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The following is a list of Health Visitors and their Districts:—

HERNE BAY U.D. ...	...	...	...	Nurse Tustain
BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S U.D. ...	...	...	...	Nurse Morris

BRIDGE-BLEAN R.D.

Parishes of Adisham, Bekesbourne, Chartham, Fordwich, Hackington, Harbledown, Ickham and Well, Littlebourne, Patribourne, Than- ington, Westbere and Wickham- breaux	Nurse Worthington
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Parishes of Barham, Bishopsbourne, Bridge, Lower Hardres, Upper Har- dres, Kingston, Petham and Womenswold	Nurse Jervis
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Parish of Blean	Nurse Turnell
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Parish of Waltham	Nurse Hopwood
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Parishes of Chislet and Hoath	Nurse Tustain
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ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

There is an Ante-Natal Clinic held in the Parish Room, Sturry, on the second Thursday in each month at 10.30 a.m.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Arrangements are in force for the investigation of Maternal Deaths and cases of Puerperal Fever by the County Medical Officer. The District Medical Officer of Health notifies him of Maternal Deaths and sends to him duplicate notification certificates of Puerperal Fever cases.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The County Council have made arrangements for cases notified in the United District to be admitted to the Herne Bay and Whitstable Isolation Hospital; the Ramsgate General Hospital; the Kent and Canterbury Hospital; the Thanet Public Assistance Hospital; and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone; if hospital treatment is asked for by the doctor in attendance. Arrangements have been made with Nursing Associations for their nurses to visit cases if required.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

HERNE BAY U.D. } JOINT
WHITSTABLE U.D. } HOSPITAL.

The Hospital, which is built of brick and slate, is in an isolated position, situated about one mile from Herne Bay, and is erected on a piece of land about three acres in extent. There is accommodation for 16 patients in three separate ward blocks, allowing 144 square feet floor space per patient; there is also a laundry and an administration block. The Nursing staff consists of a Matron, Sister and Five Assistant Nurses.

Water is obtained from the supply of the Herne Bay Water Company. The Hospital is connected with the main of the Herne Bay Gas Company. It is drained to cesspools.

It will be seen that the number of beds in this Hospital is inadequate for the needs of the district, provided that the scale of one bed per 1,000 of the population, which has hitherto been required by the Ministry of Health, is adhered to. The population to be served by this Hospital as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1936 was:

Herne Bay Urban District ...	...	15,800
Whitstable Urban District ...	...	15,300
		<hr/>
		31,100
		<hr/>

In providing additional accommodation, the erection of a cubicle block would no doubt be the best method to be adopted; a discharge block is also necessary and the Hospital should be connected with the public sewer; it is hoped that the sewer will be extended to the Hospital in the near future.

The following diseases are treated in the Hospital:—Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Cerebrospinal Meningitis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. Cases of Measles and Erysipelas will only be admitted under very exceptional circumstances, and after consultation between the Medical Officer of Health concerned and the Medical Officer of the Hospital.

It is estimated for the financial year commencing 1st of April, 1937, that the cost will be £1,200 for each District.

BROADSTAIRS & ST. PETER'S U.D.— } JOINT
BOROUGH OF MARGATE—BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE. } HOSPITAL.

The Hospital is situated in the Borough of Ramsgate, and is about two miles from the centres of the towns of Margate and Broadstairs. The Nursing Staff consists of one Matron, one Assistant Matron, five Sisters, two Assistant Nurses and twelve Probationers. The Nursing Staff is increased temporarily when necessary.

Patients suffering from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Cerebrospinal Meningitis, Typhus or allied diseases are admitted, and also cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

The building, which was erected at the beginning of the century, the foundation stone being laid on the 29th October, 1900, consists of an administration block, two ward blocks for Scarlet Fever, one block for Typhoid Fever, and one for Diphtheria; a cubicle block with eight beds, three small huts, and an observation block, providing accommodation

for about 100 patients, together with the necessary staff. There is a discharge block, also porter's lodge, steam disinfecter, laundry, mortuary, ambulance station, etc., the whole standing on about ten acres of land.

The building is constructed of brick and tiles and is in good order. Gas is supplied by the Broadstairs Gas Company; electricity from the main of the Ramsgate and District Electricity Supply Company, Ltd.; water is obtained from the supply of the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Council, and also a deep well in the grounds. The Hospital is connected with the sewer of the Ramsgate Corporation.

There are four acres of land adjoining the Hospital belonging to the Board. On this land is situated a bungalow in which the Medical Officer lives. He devotes the whole of his time to the duties of his office. He is empowered to employ Consultants when necessary. The name of the Medical Officer is Ernest Harding-Freeland, F.R.C.S.Eng.

As a result of the Review of County Districts the constitution of the Board managing the Hospital was altered, and since the 1st April, 1936, has been as follows:—

Margate Borough ...	...	The Mayor and 9 Members
Ramsgate Borough ...	...	The Mayor and 8 Members
Broadstairs and St. Peter's U.D.		The Chairman of the Council and 3 Members.

The estimated cost of Isolation Hospital treatment for the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District for the coming year is £1,323.

BRIDGE-BLEAN R.D.

The scheme before the County Council in connection with the provision of Isolation Hospital accommodation, which it is the duty of the County Council to prepare under Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, provides that the Isolation Hospital of the Eastry Rural District Council, which now has accommodation for 22 patients in two blocks, should be enlarged so as to take in patients from the Eastry Rural District, Bridge-Blean Rural District, Sandwich Borough and Deal Borough.

The Bridge-Blean Rural District Council came to an agreement with the Eastry Rural District Council in order that that Council might provide accommodation for cases of notifiable infectious diseases occurring in the Bridge-Blean Rural District in their Isolation Hospital at Eastry or elsewhere, so as to enable the Bridge-Blean Rural District Council to close their Isolation Hospital at Bekesbourne. The last case treated in that Institution was admitted on the 22nd July and discharged on the 2nd September, 1935.

On the 21st February, 1936, the Medical Officer of Health attended a conference called by the Eastry Rural District Council at the Guildhall, Sandwich, and representatives attended from the Borough of Sandwich, the Borough of Deal, the Rural Districts of Eastry and Bridge-Blean, and of the County Council; and it was suggested that as the view formerly held by the Ministry of Health with regard to the basis of accommodation of one per 1,000 of the population, not being now considered necessary, it would not be advisable to enlarge the Hospital of the Eastry Rural District Council, but that in the event of the Hospital being full at any time, then cases could be admitted to the Hospital of the Dover Borough.

SMALLPOX HOSPITALS.

The Smallpox Hospital of the Herne Bay Urban District Council still exists, and is waiting to be transferred to Poulton in the Dover Rural District, to form part of the enlarged Dover Borough Smallpox Hospital there. It is not available for use owing to the fact that the Coastal Road is passing through part of the grounds.

		£	s.	d.
Herne Bay Urban District Council	...	49	15	0
Bridge-Blean Rural District Council	...	29	0	0

BROADSTAIRS & ST. PETER'S U.D.—	}	JOINT HOSPITAL
BOROUGH OF MARGATE—BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.		

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The foundation stone of the new Herne Bay Hospital was laid by Mrs. Alexander Dence on the 26th September, 1935, and the Hospital was opened on the 23rd November, 1936, by Mr. Alexander Dence, the President, who stated that the amount required to pay for its erection had been almost completely raised. It is planned on the bungalow

principle and will accommodate 34 patients' beds, 9 for men, 9 for women, 6 for children, and 10 for private patients. All the wards are on the ground floor; in the centre is the Administration Block and main entrance. There is a Casualty Block, also an X-ray Department, Operating Theatre Block with the usual accessories, and Central Heating. Ventilation is by special pattern hospital windows. On the upper floor are the rooms of the nursing and domestic staff.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA.

There is no institution situated in the United District for the residential treatment of Tuberculosis provided by Local Authorities or the County Council, but there is a Sanatorium which was built and is maintained by the County Council at Lenham, in mid-Kent, having accommodation for 165 patients (90 male and 75 female). Cases of Tuberculosis occurring in the County are also admitted to the Grosvenor Sanatorium, near Ashford, where 40 beds are available, and to the Keycol Hill Sanatorium, near Sittingbourne, where 40 beds are available for advanced pulmonary cases. The large majority of patients suffering from Tuberculosis of bones and joints, as well as other cases of surgical Tuberculosis are admitted for treatment at the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate, where 40 beds are available.

The following Sanatoria and residential institutions approved by the Minister of Health for the treatment of persons suffering from Tuberculosis are situated in the District:—

Anthony and Anne Muller Convalescent Home and School, Broadstairs (for convalescent non-pulmonary cases in Jewish children only).

The Bishopsbourne Home, Broadstairs (for "intermediate" and afebrile cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in adult males only).

The Holy Cross Convalescent Home for Girls, Ramsgate Road, Broadstairs (for non-pulmonary cases only, excluding bone and joint cases requiring orthopædic treatment).

The Old Manor House, Crow Hill, Broadstairs (for "intermediate" afebrile cases of pulmonary Tuberculosis in adult females only).

Tait Convalescent Home, Broadstairs (for convalescent "surgical" cases, females over 14 years of age only).

Victoria Convalescent Home, Broadstairs (for non-pulmonary cases in children only, from London County Council).

TUBERCULOSIS AFTERCARE.

In February, 1933, the Herne Bay and District Tuberculosis Care Committee was formed under the auspices of the Kent Council of Social Service. Since then this work has gradually increased in scope and effectiveness. The successful handling of Tuberculosis throughout the community involves something more than medical treatment. To develop the official services fully the support of voluntary effort and enthusiasm is needed, in order to ensure that cases needing Sanatorium treatment are not prevented from receiving it through surmountable domestic difficulties, and that the good effect of the Sanatorium treatment is not lost through the patients returning to unfavourable home conditions.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

NURSING HOMES (REGISTRATION) ACT, 1927.

This Act came into force on the 1st July, 1928. All the powers and duties under the Act were transferred by the County Council to two of the three District Councils.

During the year 1936 in the Herne Bay Urban District, one application was received for re-registration of an existing Nursing Home under a new owner and this was acceded to; one Nursing Home ceased to exist, so that at the end of the year there were six Nursing Homes in the District.

In the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District one application was received and the house registered under the above Act; an application was also received for re-registration of an existing Nursing Home under a new owner and this was granted; one Home ceased to exist, so that at the end of the year there were twelve Nursing Homes on the register.

In the Bridge-Blean Rural District the provisions of the Act have not been delegated by the County Council to the Council of this District.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

District.	Convalescent Homes.		Holiday Homes.	
	No.	Accommodation for about	No.	Accommodation for about
Herne Bay U.D.	6	326	9	472
Broadstairs and St. Peter's U.D.	12	1,115	4	122
Bridge-Blean R.D. ..	—	—	—	—

SCHOOLS.

The elementary schools in the United District are under the control of the Kent Education Committee. They are visited from time to time by the Medical Officer and Sanitary Inspectors, and the sanitary arrangements inspected; also investigations made with regard to cases of infectious disease occurring among the scholars.

There are many good class boarding schools situated in the United District, mostly of a preparatory nature, particularly in Broadstairs and St. Peter's. Most of them are provided with sanatoria in which scholars suffering from infectious diseases can be isolated. As far as is known the sanitary arrangements in connection with these schools and the water supply may be considered satisfactory. As a rule each school has its own medical attendant, who not only treats the pupils, but advises the principals on matters of hygiene. It does not appear that the Medical Officer of Health has any power of entry to these private boarding schools and therefore is not responsible for their sanitation. He can only deal with defects he may discover in connection with outbreaks of infectious disease or nuisance which may occur and require abating.

HOUSING.

The total number of houses built in the four districts during the year was:

	Total	By Council
Herne Bay Urban District	217	14
Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District	172	17
Bridge-Blean Rural District	123	14

On the 6th April, 1933, Circular 1331 was issued by the Ministry of Health, calling upon local authorities to prepare a programme of Housing in their districts, the components of the programme being the list of areas in which clearance is necessary, the time-table of re-housing, co-ordinated with the displacements contemplated by the time-table of clearance operations. The Minister stated that the programme adopted by local authorities should be sent in by the 30th September, 1933.

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.

Twenty-three houses were entered on the programme sent to the Minister of Health in 1933—14 to be dealt with in two Clearance Areas, 5 to be dealt with in a Clearance Area in 1937, and 4 originally in the Blean Rural District to be dealt with under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930.

In October, 1935, the Urban District Council made two Clearance Orders, one in respect of eight houses in King Street, and one in respect of six houses, three in North Street and three in Chapel Street: these Orders were confirmed by the Minister of Health.

In order to provide accommodation for persons displaced by the demolition of houses included in the Clearance Areas, the Council resolved in July, 1935, to erect fourteen houses in Sea Street: these were completed at the end of the year 1936.

As regards the four individual unfit houses to be dealt with under Section 19, at the end of the year the position was as follows:—

Demolished	1
Demolition Order made	1
Converted into two houses	1
Re-conditioned	1

In addition to the houses on the programme the following have been dealt with during the year:—

Re-conditioned (represented in 1935) ...	1
Undertakings received not to let for human habitation	2
Undertakings received to render fit ...	2
Closing Order made and determined ...	1

BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.

The programme sent in by the Council of this district was not accepted by the Minister; it was considered insufficient by the Inspector of the Ministry who visited the District in December, 1933, and another programme was drawn up in January, 1934. The final programme approved by the Minister of Health consisted of 31 houses to be dealt with by eleven Clearance Orders, and 33 houses to be dealt with as individual unfit houses; total, 64. At the end of the year the position was as follows:—

Clearance Areas:

Demolished	...	...	...	...	10
Converted into 2 houses	...	...	...	...	3
Converted into 1 house	...	...	...	...	2
Undertaking accepted not to use for human habitation	...	...	...	...	3

Individual Unfit Houses:

Demolished	...	...	...	...	11
Rendered fit	...	...	...	...	6
Undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation	...	...	...	...	5
Consideration deferred	...	...	...	...	1
Still to be dealt with	...	...	...	...	10 (Caravans)

In addition to the houses on the programme, the following were dealt with during the year:—

Represented as unfit	...	...	...	8
Undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation	...	...	...	2
Undertakings accepted to re-condition and convert into one dwelling	...	...	...	2
Demolition Order made	...	...	...	3
Under consideration	...	...	...	1

Four houses which were represented in 1935 (one of them on the programme) were re-conditioned and converted into three houses.

The 17 houses in Prospect Road were erected during the year to provide accommodation for persons displaced by the demolition of houses included in the Clearance Areas.

BRIDGE BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.

The number of houses with which the Bridge Rural District Council decided to deal was 23. This was considered insufficient by the Minister, and the Medical Officer of Health was requested, on taking office on the 1st April, 1934, to make a survey of the district, and as a result he recommended that 46 houses should be dealt with, 36 by means of clearance orders and 10 as individual unfit houses. The Council, however, reduced this list to 18 houses to be dealt with by Clearance Orders, and 11 by Section 19. To this must be added the houses in that portion of the Blean Rural District which was added to the Bridge District, viz., 22; in clearance areas, 11; and as individual unfit houses 11.

Total to be dealt with by Clearance Orders	...	29
Total to be dealt with by Section 19	...	22

and this programme was sent to the Minister of Health and accepted.

Of the houses which the Council proposed to deal with by means of Clearance Orders, three in one area were dealt with by the owner and re-conditioned during the year; two in another area, in respect of them an undertaking was received from the owner that they would not be re-let when the present tenants vacate; six in two other areas remain occupied, as well as ten houses at Petham and eight at Littlebourne, which the Council resolved to deal with by means of Clearance Orders in 1934.

As regards the 22 individual unfit houses to be dealt with under Section 19, at the end of the year the position was as follows:—

Demolition Orders made	4
Undertaking not to let for human habitation ...	1
Rendered fit and converted into one house ...	2
Repaired and taken out of the programme ...	2
Closed by owner	1
To be dealt with under Section 17	2
Still to be dealt with	10

In addition to the houses on the programme the following were dealt with during the year:—

Represented as unfit	14
Demolition Orders made	5
Undertakings given and repairs carried out ...	2
Undertaking given not to let for human habitation	1
Under consideration	6

Representations were also made in respect of two caravans to be dealt with under Section 43 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK.

The importance of the provision of a pure milk supply for the United District has continued to be recognized, and steps have been taken to ensure that the milk supplied to the inhabitants was of a reasonable standard of cleanliness, and for this purpose samples of "Ordinary" milk were sent for bacteriological examination, and numerous visits were paid to the Dairies and Cowsheds during the year by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspectors.

Samples of Graded Milk were sent to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination in order to see whether the milk, as produced and sold, conformed with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Samples of milk were also sent to the Laboratory for examination to discover by means of tests whether or not Tubercle Bacilli were present.

MILK SUPPLY IN SCHOOLS.

Since the 1st October, 1934, one-third of a pint of milk has been supplied to school children at a cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per bottle.

The Kent Education Committee, through their schools, are purchasers of large quantities of milk, and it has been decided that every possible precaution should be taken to ensure that it is of good quality.

Samples of school milk are sent to the County Laboratory by the School Inquiry Officers.

ACCREDITED MILK.

A scheme for the payment of bonuses on milk produced under a "Grade A" licence issued by the County Council came into operation on the 1st May, 1935; those who produce milk under this scheme are

called "Accredited Producers." Approval of the premises in the first place is left to the County Agricultural Organizer, and bacteriological examinations of the milk are made quarterly at the County Bacteriological Laboratory. Samples of the milk are taken by the Sanitary Inspectors in the districts and forwarded to Maidstone, and meetings between the County Agricultural Organizer and the Sanitary Inspector in each district have been arranged.

It is very necessary that the officials of the County Council and those of the District Councils should work together, because the responsibility of carrying out the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922, rests with the District Councils.

At the end of the year the following producers were licensed as Accredited Milk Producers:—

Herne Bay Urban District ...	...	7
Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District	...	3
Bridge-Blean Rural District	...	25

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	114	106	—
Diphtheria	49	49	2
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	3	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—
Pneumonia	45	8	12
Erysipelas	10	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Chickenpox	59	—	—
Total	281	167	15

The total deaths given are not the net deaths.

"Return" cases—3 Scarlet Fever.

The following table gives the number of cases of Diphtheria treated in the Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital during the past four years with the Mortality:

31st March.	Cases Treated.	Mortality.
1933	81	2.4 per cent.
1934	64	1.5 "
1935	145	5.8 "
1936	74	5.4 "

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness, or the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

VACCINATION.

No primary or re-vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917, during the past year.

TUBERCULOSIS.

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor has it been necessary for either Council to take any action under the Public Health Act, Section 62, in the United District.

TUBERCULOSIS: NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
5 ... ..	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	...
15	4	8	1	4	1	3	...	...
25	4	3	1	...	4	3	...	...
35	5	5	...	1	3	1	1	...
45	8	1	...	...	3	1	1	...
55	3	..	...	...	3	2	...	...
65 and upwards	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	24	20	5	8	14	12	2	1

Included in the above totals are 7 cases (5 Pulmonary and 2 Non-Pulmonary) which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification.

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS REMAINING ON THE REGISTERS OF THE THREE DISTRICTS ON 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

District.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Herne Bay U.D.	16	25	11	14
Broadstairs and St. Peter's U.D. ..	29	31	9	14
Bridge-Blean R.D.	20	15	9	10
Total	65	71	29	38

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (including inland water)	8,566 acres
Population, 1936 (Registrar-General)	15,800
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936) according to Rate Books	5,315
Rateable Value (end of 1936)	£163,049
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£625

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
 Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.
 Private Street Works Act, 1892.
 Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Parts 2 to 10 inc.).
 Public Health Act, 1925.
 Small Dwelling Acquisition Act, 1899.
 Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, Section 6.

BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ORDERS, RELATING TO:

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.
 Omnibuses.
 Nuisances.
 Slaughter-houses.
 Pleasure Grounds and Foreshore.
 Houses let in Lodgings.
 Female Domestic Servants Registries.
 Luggage Porters.
 Public Bathing.
 Pleasure Boats.
 Horses, etc., for Hire.
 Common Lodging-houses.
 Statutory Orders, Petroleum.
 Standing Orders.
 Hackney Carriages (revised).
 Offensive Trades.
 New Streets and Buildings.
 Parking Regulations.
 Nursing Home Regulations.
 Regulations for Underground Sleeping Rooms.
 Infectious Diseases Order, Chickenpox.
 Street Traffic.
 Removal of House Refuse.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.		Herne Bay U.D.	England & Wales
Live Births—	145	79	66	Birth rate	9.17	14.8
Legitimate	137	74	63	per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.		
Illegitimate	8	5	3			
Stillbirths—	6	3	3	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	39.73	0.61
Deaths—	239	106	133	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	15.12	12.1
				Adjusted Death Rate	11.18	

Deaths from Puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):

	Deaths	Rate per	
No. 29. Puerperal sepsis ...	Nil	1,000 total	1.40
No. 30. Other Puerperal causes	Nil	(live and	2.41
Total ...	Nil	still) births)	3.81

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births ...	55	59
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	51	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	125	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	32	
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	Nil	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	1	
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	Nil	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT DURING 1936.

	Males	Females
All Causes	106	133
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
2. Measles	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	1
5. Diphtheria	—	—
6. Influenza	1	2
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
8. Cerebrospinal Fever	—	—
9. Respiratory Tuberculosis	8	5
10. Other Tuberculosis	—	1
11. Syphilis	1	—
12. General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	13	19
14. Diabetes	4	3
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	3	8
16. Heart Disease	29	43
17. Aneurysm	—	1
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	5	6
19. Bronchitis	1	2
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	4	6
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	2	2
22. Peptic Ulcer	1	1
23. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	—	—
24. Appendicitis	—	4
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	—	2
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	1	1
27. Other Digestive Diseases	3	3
28. Nephritis	5	2
29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
30. Other Puerperal Causes	—	—
31. Congenital Causes, etc.	5	1
32. Senility	2	3
33. Suicide	1	—
34. Other Violence	8	3
35. Other Defined Causes	9	14
36. Ill-defined Causes	—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):		
Smallpox	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Action taken during the year under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927:—

(1) Number of applications for registration	...	...	1
(2) Number of Homes registered	...	...	1
(3) Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration	...	...	—
(4) Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	—
(5) Number of cases in which such orders have been—			
(a) Confirmed on appeal	...	...	—
(b) Disallowed	...	...	—

(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	—
(7)	Number of Exemption Certificates renewed ...	3
(8)	Number of cases in which exemption has been—	
(a)	Granted	—
(b)	Withdrawn	—
(c)	Refused	—

At the end of the year there were six Nursing Homes on the Register. Two of the Homes take maternity and other cases and two take maternity cases only. The total number of beds in the Nursing Homes are made up as follows:—

Maternity—6.

Others—21.

The Homes were visited from time to time during the year by the Medical Officer of Health.

MORTUARY.

The Public Mortuary is situated in the yard at the Town Depot. The room is 14 feet by 12 feet, and forms part of a range of lean-to buildings, originally constructed for stores. The room is fitted with a sink and water tap, and a copper for hot water. The floor is constructed of cement, with a drain in the centre. Two tables with metallic tops (one zinc and one lead) are provided.

METEOROLOGICAL STATION.

The site of the station is in the War Memorial Park, which was approved by the Air Ministry. The usual instruments are kept at the station, viz., a maximum and minimum thermometer, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, a rain gauge and sunshine recorder. At the Pier is kept the Fortins Standard Barometer. The station is in charge of the Surveyor and the Pier Superintendent prepares the necessary reports, etc., and sends daily telegrams which are accepted for inclusion in the daily press bulletins. The Surveyor has kindly provided the following information:—

The total sunshine recorded for the year was 1,602.2 hours, and rainfall 24.73 inches.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRIES.

On the 4th February an Engineer Inspector of the Ministry of Health visited the district and inspected the land which the Council proposed to purchase for the extension of the Cemetery; as a result of his inspection the purchase of this land was sanctioned by the Minister.

An Inquiry was held on the 14th February by F. G. Hill, Esq., an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, into an application to borrow £1,130 for works of sewerage at Sea Street and Greenhill Road; and into the application of proceeds from the sale of land towards the cost of works of sewage disposal; as a result of the inquiry the loan was sanctioned.

On the 18th February an Inquiry was held by J. S. Todd, Esq., an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, in connection with two Clearance Orders which had been made by the Council. An appeal had been made in respect of one of these Orders to the Minister. As a result of the Inquiry the Minister confirmed the Orders made by the Council.

An Inquiry was held on the 20th May by J. Gardner, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, arising from the application of the Urban District Council for the Ministry's confirmation of a compulsory Purchase Order made by them under Section 2 of the Public Works Facilities Act, 1930, to acquire the lands referred to in the Schedule to the said Order for purposes of public walks and pleasure grounds.

On the 10th June an Inquiry was held by Shirley Knight, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, on an appeal to the Ministry by Mrs. I. E. Davis against the refusal of the Urban District Council to grant permission for development to proceed under the protection of the Town and Country Planning (General Interim Development) Order, 1933, at the Old Cottage, Grand Drive, Herne Bay.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

In November proceedings were taken by the District Council against two men for failing to abate a nuisance caused by the keeping of pigs; the Magistrates found that the defendants were guilty and that a nuisance existed, and made an order for the removal of the animals within three months, and costs to the amount of 15s.

EXTENSION TO CEMETERY.

At the Urban District Council Meeting held in March it was reported that the consent of the Minister of Health to the borrowing of the sum of £2,050 for the purchase of land for the extension of the Cemetery had been received.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

Water is supplied to the Urban District by the Herne Bay Waterworks Company. A constant supply is available. The sources of supply are three deep wells, situated at Ford, in the Urban District, about two miles out of the town. The wells are 170 feet deep, sunk into solid chalk; they are connected at a point 15 feet from the lowest part in the chalk. Adits of a total length of about 2,000 feet are cut into the chalk in various directions. At the beginning of the year 1933 it was found that a Paterson's Chloronome had been installed in November, 1932.

The water is pumped from Ford direct to the reservoirs at Mickleburgh Hill, in the Urban District. One reservoir is of modern construction, and is built of cement concrete and domed over in cement, and further protected with a layer of earth averaging two feet in thickness. The size of the reservoir is 100 feet by 80 feet, and 15 feet deep, and the capacity 750,000 gallons. A second reservoir (the original reservoir of the Water Company) is still in use. It is constructed of brick with cement lining, and is covered with corrugated iron roofing. The size of this reservoir is (approximately) 45 feet by 45 feet, and 12 feet deep, and the capacity 150,000 gallons. This reservoir was being reconstructed and enlarged at the beginning of 1937; it will be constructed of cement concrete, domed over in cement and covered with a layer of earth two feet in thickness, similar to the existing large reservoir. It will have a capacity of 350,000 gallons, which, added to the 750,000 gallons of the existing reservoir, will give a total storage capacity of 1,100,000 gallons.

A water tower constructed of steel is erected at the reservoir station at Mickleburgh Hill, for the purpose of maintaining a constant supply of water to the houses situated on high ground which cannot be supplied from the reservoirs. The tower supports a tank 30 feet in diameter and 12 feet deep, of a capacity of 60,000 gallons. The height of the tower above ground level to water level is 78 feet, the height of the water level above sea level being 201 feet. The tank is filled from the reservoirs by auxiliary pumps.

The average daily consumption of water for the whole area supplied by the Water Company is:

Summer	...	...	800,000 gallons
Winter	...	...	400,000 gallons

Samples of water drawn from the mains are taken quarterly for bacteriological examination, also for chemical analysis, and sent to the County Laboratory at Maidstone. The reports of the County Analyst show that the water is very pure and of excellent organic quality, and the bacteriological report is also satisfactory.

In the portion of the Urban Area not provided with a piped supply, water is obtained from wells, springs, and in a few instances rain-water is collected and stored in underground tanks, constructed of cement. The number of wells in the Urban Area is 52; and the number of dwelling-houses supplied thereby is approximately 100. The survey of wells which was commenced on the extension of the Area in 1934 is still in progress, and during the year 19 samples of well water have been despatched to the County Analyst. Three of these were secondary samples taken after efforts had been made to improve the water. The reports of the Analyst are as follows:—

Water fit for use as drinking water	...	...	6
Water unfit for use as drinking water	...	...	11
Water reported as "fair" only	...	...	2

Action taken resulted in the improvement of three wells, and a reversion to the storage of rain-water at two houses. Two houses supplied with water from a polluted well have been closed.

Efforts made to obtain a piped supply of water at the hamlet of Bullockstone did not meet with success on account of the heavy cost of laying a water main.

The following is a summary of the action taken with regard to the survey of the wells in the Urban Area since the extension of the district in 1934 to the 31st December, 1936:—

No. of samples of well water taken for analysis (including 8 secondary samples)	...	...	58
No. of samples reported unfit for use as drinking water	...	...	31
No. of samples reported fit for use as drinking water	...	...	24
No. of samples reported to be "fair" only	...	...	3
No. of wells cleansed and improved	...	...	8
No. of wells closed and main supplies laid on	...	...	2
No. of wells closed	...	...	1

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The scheme for the sewerage of the old Urban District was prepared and carried out by the late Mr. Baldwin Latham, and a large portion of the urban area was sewered under his supervision. The sewage is carried by gravitation to an outfall which discharges into the sea at a point below low water mark, the outlet not being exposed at any time. A separate system for dealing with surface water exists for the greater part of the area, and this system is being extended. A pumping station situated in the centre of the town and near the sea shore is provided for the purpose of preventing flooding of cellars and basements during heavy rains when the sewers are tide locked. There is a second pumping station at the western end of the town lifting the sewage from a low level sewer at that end of the district to the high level gravitation sewer.

During 1935 a new underground pumping station at the land end of the sea outfall was constructed, in which have been housed electrically driven disintegrating pumps to enable three or four times the dry weather flow to be disintegrated before discharge, and to empty the tank sewers in about one-tenth of the time that this could be effected by gravitation.

A joint system of sewerage and sewage disposal for that part of the Urban District which formerly consisted of the parishes of Herne and Reculver of the Blean Rural District, was provided by the Council of that district and completed in the year 1914, and takes the drainage of the most thickly-populated portion of that area. The sewage disposal works are situated at May Street, in the parish of Reculver, and consist of grit chambers, Dibdin slate beds, Humus tanks, contact clinker beds, and finally effluent ponds, from which the discharge is into an open watercourse which eventually discharges into the sea.

Many improvements have been carried out on these works. The air compressing engines have been overhauled, and improvements to the Detritus chambers have been carried out. New sludge drying beds have been constructed, etc.

A new low-lying drainage area to take the newly developed Bishopstone Manor Estate, and the drainage from certain private streets now developing in this area, has been constructed, and a compressed air ejector station to lift the sewage from this area into the sewers gravitating to the Herne and Reculver Sewage Disposal Works, has been installed.

The low-lying drainage area, in which is situated Lower Broomfield Road and Gorse Lane, has been dealt with in a similar manner.

A new trunk sewer has been constructed to deal with the greater portion of the area south of the Southern Railway lying between Thornden Wood Road, Western Lane and Greenhill Road. This sewer has its outlet at the Westbrook Pumping Station and follows the existing brook to Weston Road and passes along Weston Road to Greenhill Road. Its immediate effect has been to deal with the new Greenhill Grove Estate.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There are only a few small streams in the District. Action has been taken by the Urban District Council to prevent the pollution of a stream by effluent from the Gas Works, the matter being in hand at the close of the year.

Having noticed during the previous winter, and at other times, that certain portions of the district which were low lying and inadequately drained had become waterlogged, and in consequence cows became unnecessarily dirty, and this interfered with the production of clean milk; and also because the inadequate draining of building land tended to cause dampness of houses, the Medical Officer of Health brought the question of the clearing out of ditches in the District to the notice of the Urban District Council in his report of the 2nd April, and suggested that a careful survey be made of all water courses and ditches within the Urban District, so that action might be taken if necessary under the Public Health Act, 1925, Part V. A Sub-committee of the Public Health Committee was appointed to visit the District and investigate the matter with the Sanitary Inspector.

In September, October and November, with the Sub-committee appointed for the purpose, the Medical Officer of Health made an inspection of the ditches, etc., with a view to deciding what action was necessary to improve the drainage of the outlying portions of the District. It was found that a good deal of work was required to be done, many of the ditches by the sides of the roads required clearing, and that most of the ditches passing across private land were blocked. A considerable amount of work will have to be done to render them capable of draining the land and preventing it becoming waterlogged in the winter time. There is a difficulty in some cases in finding the owners of land adjoining the ditches, and so serving the necessary notices, but an improvement had been brought about by the end of the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

A considerable part of the Urban District is sewered, and the closet accommodation generally consists of water closets. In the outlying districts which are not sewered there are approximately 130 houses with cesspools, and many of these houses are also provided with water closets. Extensions of the sewers in the neighbourhood of Beltinge and Greenhill Road resulted in the abolition of 33 cesspools, and further sewerage extensions were in progress at the end of the year. The number of pail closets in the unsewered portion of the District is approximately 110.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The house refuse is collected bi-weekly (with the exception of an area in the centre of the town and from hotels, boarding-houses, etc., during the summer season, where a daily collection is made). Two "Thornycroft" dustless and low loading motor vehicles and two tipping carts are in continual use. In the old parishes of Herne and Reculver the refuse is collected by contract, the Council providing two covered refuse collection carts.

The average weekly amount of refuse collected during the winter is 307 cubic yards.

During the summer months it becomes necessary to augment the whole rolling stock by the use of a 6-ton "Fordson" and tractor for the collection of trade refuse.

The refuse is tipped on a site near Broomfield.

The emptying of cesspools in the portion of the Blean Rural District which was added to the Herne Bay Urban District Council in 1934 is carried out, as is the refuse collection, under the supervision of the

Surveyor. A motor cesspool exhauster, fitted with gully emptying and flushing apparatus, is used for dealing with the cesspools where the ground is sufficiently hard to withstand this vehicle, and elsewhere by means of a horse-drawn cart and hand-operated pump.

The number of cesspools now emptied is 135, but 29 of these cesspools will become inoperative upon the final connecting up of all houses in Lower Broomfield Road and Gorse Lane to the sewerage system just installed.

The contents of all cesspools are emptied into the public sewers.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following are the particulars supplied to the Medical Officer of Health by the Sanitary Inspector with regard to the sanitary inspection of the area:—

(a) The number and nature of inspections made during the year:

Dwelling-houses	...	...	...	533
Re-inspections and visits to inspect works	...	...	...	371
Miscellaneous inspections and visits	...	...	...	347
Infectious disease and disinfection	...	...	...	321
Slaughter-houses and meat inspection	...	...	...	415
Dairies and cowsheds	...	...	...	306
Milkshops (cartons and sealed receptacles only)	...	...	...	31
Bakehouses	...	...	...	55
Other food preparing places	...	...	...	69
Factory and workshop (other than bakehouses)	...	...	...	60
Places where animals are kept	...	...	...	80
Houses let in lodgings	...	...	...	20
Common lodging-houses	...	...	...	4
Holiday camps (organized parties)	...	...	...	39
Tents, vans and sheds	...	...	...	150
Offensive trades	...	...	...	20
For purposes of Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act	...	...	...	48
Inspection of shops under Shops Act, 1934	...	...	...	88
General survey of watercourses and ditches (approx.)	...	...	...	100
Housing survey—No. of houses measured to ascertain the “permitted number”	...	...	...	746
Total	...	...	...	3,803

(b) The number of Notices served:

Statutory Notices	...	...	...	26
Informal Notices	...	...	...	232
Total	...	...	...	258

(c) The result of service of such Notices:			
Drainage defects remedied	...	...	111
Sanitary accommodation defects remedied	...	...	85
Accumulations of rubbish removed	...	...	38
House defects remedied—Dampness	...	...	17
" " " Leaky roofs	...	...	29
" " " Yard paving	...	...	15
" " " Eaves guttering	...	...	35
" " " Floors	...	...	29
" " " Walls and ceilings	...	...	70
" " " Windows and ventilation	...	...	26
" " " Firegrates and cooking ranges	...	...	24
Bath, lavatory or sink defects	...	...	28
Water supplies, cisterns and wells	...	...	17
Miscellaneous nuisances	...	...	22
Vermin and insect pests dealt with	...	...	15
Smoke nuisances	...	...	1
Cesspool nuisances dealt with	...	...	21
Total			583

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	No. of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories: (Including Factory Laundries) ..	25	—	—
Workshops: (Including Workshop Laundries)	73	—	—
Workplaces: (Other than Out-workers' premises)	17	—	—
Total	115	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	No. of Defects.			Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:				
Want of cleanliness ..	1	1	—	—
Sanitary accommodation:				
Unsuitable or defective ..	4	4	—	—
Total	5	5	—	—

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

No action was found to be necessary under this Act further than inspection. The number of shops visited by the Sanitary Inspector is 88: this number is additional to the 383 inspections made in the year 1935.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Informal action was taken in one instance only to abate a nuisance arising from the emission of black smoke from a factory chimney, which was remedied by using a better class fuel in the furnaces.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no swimming baths or pools in the Urban District. At the Council's Sea Bathing Establishment, care is taken to disinfect the costumes which are let on hire to bathers.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Action has been taken at twelve houses for the eradication of bed bugs, only one of which was a Council house.

The methods employed for disinfection are fumigation with sulphurous acid gas and spraying with an insecticide, which have been found effective.

With regard to the methods employed of ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses, inspection has hitherto not been considered necessary, as the tenants are carefully selected. In the Clearance Areas now on hand, the houses and contents will be inspected, and if vermin are present the houses will be fumigated by the Cimex method the work being undertaken by the Council.

SCHOOLS.

There are three public elementary schools in the district: the Herne Bay Council Schools, consisting of three departments—Boys', Girls' and Infants'; Herne Church of England School; and Reculver Church of England School; the latter two being "mixed" schools.

At each of these schools the sanitary accommodation consists of water closets, and the drainage is connected to the main sewers. Water is supplied from the Company's mains.

A Sub-committee of the Public Health Committee visited the Herne Bay Council Schools in January and made certain recommendations to the School Authority with regard to additional sanitary accommodation, improved cloakroom and washing facilities, and the installation of modern drinking water appliances. This visit resulted in the provision of jets for drinking water, which dispenses with the common use of mugs; the provision of clean towels daily, and more pegs in the cloakrooms; the remainder of the recommendations are in abeyance.

At Herne Church of England School the portion of the playground allocated to the girls and infants has been paved during the past year, but the surface of the boys' playground remains unpaved and is very muddy in wet weather. The sanitary accommodation is placed nearly 50 yards from the school rooms, approached over the open playgrounds. The cloakroom accommodation and washing facilities are very poor and improvement should be made.

There are four large private boarding schools in the Urban District, where the sanitary conditions are of a satisfactory character, and also a number of smaller private schools, principally carried on at private dwelling-houses.

HOUSING.

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	533
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	667
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	66
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	95
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	286

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	277
--	-----

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	8
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—

(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... —

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... —

(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... —

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... —

In February the Medical Officer of Health represented a portion of a house as being unfit for human habitation; the owner, not having given an undertaking, a Closing Order was made in April, which was determined in October, when the necessary work had been carried out by the owner.

Also in February, nine representations were made in respect of a portion of each of nine houses under the Housing Act, 1930, Section 20, by the Medical Officer of Health. These were not accepted by the Urban District Council, who decided to take no action in the matter.

The work of re-conditioning by the owner, a house which was represented as unfit in December, 1935, was completed in May, 1936.

An undertaking given by the owner, not to let again for human habitation, was accepted by the Urban District Council in July, in respect of two dwellings represented by the Medical Officer of Health in January under Section 19.

In October the Council accepted undertakings given by the owners, to render the houses fit in regard to two dwellings represented by the Medical Officer of Health in April and May respectively.

4.—HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... 13

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... 13

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 95

(b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... 16

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... 3

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 25

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... —

(e) Any other particulars with respect to over-crowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report:—

Under Section 5 of the Act power is given to a Local Authority to authorize the temporary use of a house by persons in excess of the permitted number, and for this purpose may grant a licence to the occupier or intending occupier of a dwelling-house in their District. This licence shall continue in force for a period not exceeding twelve months, or may be revoked by the Local Authority at their discretion. This appears to be an important provision affecting seaside towns where many occupiers take in visitors during the season.

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

In accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1935, an Enumerator was appointed to carry out the Over-crowding Survey, who commenced duty on the 17th December, 1935.

He reported that he visited 2,540 houses, his returns showing nine cases of definite overcrowding, 33 cases of possible overcrowding and 98 "border line" cases.

This report was supplemented by a further report from the Sanitary Inspector, to the effect that all the definite and possible cases of overcrowding, together with a few selected "border line" cases, had been investigated and the rooms measured in the prescribed manner. This investigation revealed that 16 houses were definitely overcrowded.

On compiling the Formal Report required by the Ministry, it was found that of the 2,540 houses visited by the Enumerator, no less than 524 of the specified forms were marked "empty" or "closed," and the final report was based on the enumeration of 2,016 working-class houses.

Since that report three of the cases of overcrowding have been remedied and two cases have been reduced.

The measurement of houses to ascertain the number of persons permitted to occupy the house for sleeping has continued, and at the end of the year particulars had been obtained and forms completed for 746 houses, and 447 certificates of the "permitted number" had been supplied to landlords. (These figures do not include the 163 Council Houses). This has been carried out by the Sanitary Inspector and his Assistant.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	217
(i) By the local authority	...	...	...	...	14
(ii) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	203

TOWN PLANNING.

At the Annual Meeting in 1934 the Council appointed a Town Planning Committee to continue the work begun by the Herne Bay Joint Town Planning Committee, of preparing a Town Planning Scheme for the enlarged Urban District of Herne Bay, and the first meeting of the newly constituted Committee was held on the 20th April, 1934.

Steady progress has been made with the work, and on the 18th September, 1935, the Committee submitted a report to the Council containing recommendations for the preparation of the Draft Scheme. This report was approved by the Council and instructions were given for the Draft Scheme to be prepared on the lines of the Committee's report.

Some of the most important provisions of the Draft Scheme are those prohibiting the development of unsuitable land, which will prevent dwellings being erected in positions where the public health services are difficult to provide, while the Draft Scheme (which had to be adopted by the 1st October, 1936) also provides for zoning the district in areas which are most suitable for, e.g., Special Residential, General Business, General Industrial and Agricultural purposes, while these areas themselves are zoned for density. Another important provision is the setting aside of suitable land for specific purposes, e.g., Cemeteries, Allotments and Public Open Spaces, whilst provision is also made for new roads and improvements to existing roads.

It was reported in February, 1937, that the preparation of the Draft Scheme had reached the position that the map was as complete as possible and was deposited at the Council Offices for inspection by members of the Council.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Efforts were made to prevent Gipsies from pitching their caravans on vacant lands in the District. These undesirable visitors were promptly served with Notice under Section 43 of the Public Health Act, 1925, and in almost every instance they moved within 24 hours. Twenty-one written notices were given.

HOLIDAY CAMPS.

The holiday camps of organized parties were visited and inquiries made with regard to the arrangements for water supply, sanitary conveniences, and the disposal of refuse, which were found satisfactory. A number of private camping parties were also visited, and advice given when necessary.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY: MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

The number of persons and premises registered by the Urban District Council at the close of the year was as follows:—

Producers of Milk	...	...	...	...	21
Retailers of Milk	...	...	...	...	26
Retailers of Milk from outside the District...	...	...	...	...	1
Retailers of Milk in sealed receptacles only	...	...	...	...	23

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

The efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the Dairy Farms in the District continued throughout the year, and a total of 337 visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops is recorded.

The extension of the Urban Area in 1934 brought an additional 29 Cowsheds under the administration of the Council. During the year four insanitary cowsheds have been closed, two new cowsheds have been constructed, and one cowshed improved; one new dairy was constructed and improvements carried out at two other dairies.

Printed placards of instruction and advice to milkers and dairymen were circulated and hung in all cowsheds and dairies. These placards may be considered to have had a good effect as the results of bacteriological tests for cleanliness show.

EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES.

The Sanitary Inspector took 42 samples of milk and sent them to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination; of this number 22 were taken under the Accredited Milk Scheme at the request of the County Medical Officer, 20 complied with the prescribed conditions and 2 did not comply. Three samples of Pasteurized Milk were taken (two from a Children's Convalescent Home, of milk produced outside the District) and on examination these were found to comply with the prescribed standard. Seventeen samples of Ordinary Milk were taken, and of these 10 were satisfactory and 7 unsatisfactory. Appropriate action followed in the case of the unsatisfactory reports.

Three reports were received on samples of milk sent to the County Laboratory during the year for examination for tubercle, two of these were on samples of milk produced outside the District and delivered to one of the Convalescent Homes. All the reports gave negative results.

ACCREDITED MILK SCHEME.

Under this Scheme seven Producers of Milk are licensed by the County Council; one of these producers retails the milk as "Accredited," the remainder selling the milk wholesale as ordinary ungraded milk.

SCHOOL MILK.

Thirteen samples of School Milk were sent to the County Laboratory by the School Inquiry Officer for bacteriological examination, of these twelve gave satisfactory results and one was unsatisfactory. Steps were taken to try and improve the methods of production and bottling in the case of the unsatisfactory sample. Four samples were also examined for tubercle, and all gave negative results.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

Under this order there are three grades of Milk, viz.:— "Tuberculin Tested," "Accredited," and "Pasteurized." The licences issued by the Council under this Order are as follows:—

Licence to Bottle and Sell "Tuberculin Tested" Milk ...	1
Dealers' licences to Sell "Tuberculin Tested" Milk (in bottles as received by them) ...	4
Dealers' licence to Sell "Pasteurized" Milk ...	1
Total Licences ...	6

Particular attention has been given to the matter of efficient sterilization of milk utensils, and dairymen have been advised to equip their dairies with steam appliances for this purpose. This has been done at two dairies, and as steam sterilization is one of the conditions to qualify for an Accredited Milk Licence, there are ten dairies in the District now furnished with steam appliances. At another dairy the installation was in hand at the close of the year.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Under the Meat Regulations, 1924, 415 Notices of Intention to slaughter animals for human consumption were received, and visits were made to slaughter houses for meat inspection. The following instances of disease were found, and appropriate action taken:—

Tuberculosis:	Entire carcasses of swine	...	...	2
	Heads of swine	...	...	8
	Livers of swine	...	...	3
Other diseases:	Entire carcass of pig	...	...	1
	Unsound pluck of pig	...	...	1
	Livers	...	...	12
Number of animals slaughtered during the year:				
	Oxen	...	...	3
	Calves	...	...	94
	Sheep	...	...	668
	Swine	...	...	794
				<hr/> 1559 <hr/>

There are three slaughter-houses in the Urban District, two of the occupiers being licensed annually. Only one of the slaughter-houses is adapted for the slaughter of oxen.

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, eight Licences have been issued by the Council to Slaughtermen. Following a demonstration of "humane" slaughtering before a sub-committee at one of the Slaughter-houses, the Council adopted a resolution applying the provisions of Section 1 of the Act to sheep, ewes, wethers and lambs. Inspection of the retail meat shops and sausage rooms are periodically made.

The amount of unsound food surrendered and destroyed during the year was: —

			cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
At Slaughter-houses	...	...	4	2	17
Unsound meat at Retail Shops	...	...		1	16
Unsound Fish	...	...		2	20
			<hr/> 5	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 25 <hr/>

FISH FRIERS.

The trade of a fish frier is scheduled as an "Offensive Trade" in the Urban District of Herne Bay, and is controlled by Bye-laws. The consent of the Council is necessary to the establishment of any new business. Two applications for the consent of the Council to the establishment of fried fish businesses were made during the year, one of which was approved and one refused. The application that was acceded to, however, was afterwards withdrawn. Five persons are registered as fish friers and their premises are subject to inspection at frequent intervals.

BAKEHOUSES.

The 22 Bakehouses in the District are periodically inspected with regard to the requirements of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. Several of the Bakehouses are small and not well arranged or suitably constructed, and in such cases the maintenance of reasonable cleanliness is much more difficult. The number of visits made to Bakehouses was 55.

ICE CREAM.

The premises at which Ice Cream is made are frequently inspected during the summer months, to ensure cleanliness of the rooms and cleansing and sterilization of utensils.

Six samples of Ice Cream were obtained for bacteriological examination, the reports from the County Laboratory showing the bacterial content to be excessive in three of the samples. It is noteworthy, however, that in the two samples which contained the largest number of bacteria, the least number of the Coliform Bacillus was found, being absent in one, and in 1/10 cc. in the other; whilst the samples with very much smaller bacteria counts showed Coliform Bacillus in 1/1000 cc. These samples were considered very unsatisfactory, and investigation into the methods of manufacture followed. Ice Cream is made and sold at 16 premises in the District, also retailed at 30 shops, which are supplied by wholesale firms.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The law with respect to the Adulteration of Food and the Food Regulations is administered by the County Council and not by the Urban District Council.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

All Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food done in connection with the Herne Bay Urban District is carried out at the County Laboratory, Maidstone.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

SUPPLY OF SERUM.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is provided by the Council free of charge and supplied to medical practitioners for the use of the poorer inhabitants of the district in accordance with the "Diphtheria Anti-toxin (Outside London) Order, 1910." A supply is kept at the Herne Bay New Cottage Hospital.

VERMINOUS PERSONS.

There are no facilities for the cleansing of verminous persons in the District. Clothing, however, can be disinfected at the Disinfecting Station.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 55 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, 41 in thirty-nine private families, 11 in three Convalescent Homes, 2 in a Boys' Boarding School, and one in a Children's Home. Eleven of the patients were adults. Forty-five cases were removed to the Herne Bay and Whitstable Joint Isolation Hospital and eight to one of the Fever Hospitals of the London County Council, and one was isolated and treated at home. Three of the cases were visitors to the District, and one of them, there seems no doubt, brought the infection with him from Croydon and was removed to the Croydon Isolation Hospital. There were two "Return" cases during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

Nineteen cases of Diphtheria were notified, 11 in seven private families, 6 in three Convalescent Homes, and 2 in a Girls' Boarding School. Sixteen of the patients and a "carrier" found in one of the private families by swabbing the contacts of the case, were removed to the Herne Bay and Whitstable Joint Isolation Hospital, where one unfortunately died, and 3 to an Isolation Hospital of the London County Council.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Three cases of Puerperal Fever were notified during the year and one case of Puerperal Pyrexia. Two of the former were nursed by the same midwife. Three of the patients were removed to the Herne Bay and Whitstable Joint Isolation Hospital for treatment.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

During the second quarter of the year an outbreak of Measles occurred at the Council School and a few cases were notified at Herne C.E. School.

In the third quarter there was an outbreak of Whooping Cough at the Council School.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	55	54	—
Diphtheria	19	19	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	3	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	—
Pneumonia	24	5	7
Erysipelas	5	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Chickenpox	1	—	—
Total	108	82	9

"Return" Cases—2 Scarlet Fever.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES UNDER AGE GROUPS, 1936.

	Number of Cases Notified.											
	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	1	6	5	26	4	3	7	2	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	1	—	9	7	1	1	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Para- typhoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	1	1	2	2	2	1	—	5	—	5	5
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Encephalitis Lethargica...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio- Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total ...	—	2	2	9	7	37	12	6	15	4	6	8

CASES OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA NOTIFIED IN

Year.	Private Families.		Boarding Schools, Convalescent Homes, etc.	
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
1936.	41 in 39 Families.	11 in 7 Families.	2 in 1 School. 11 in 3 Homes.	2 in 1 School. 6 in 3 Homes.

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED.

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
15	2	2	—	2	—	1	—	—
25	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
35	2	2	—	1	3	—	—	—
45	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
55	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	9	6	2	3	8	5	1	1

Included in the foregoing totals are two cases (Non-Pulmonary) which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification.

HERNE BAY AND DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

This committee has continued to increase its activities during the current year, which consist of visiting, the provision of any possible form of help or advice necessary, the giving of extra nourishment where necessary, and the care of pre-tubercular or delicate contact children. The special forms of help on which the Committee concentrates are the provision of suitable extra nourishment to patients in need, the provision of clothes for Sanatorium treatment and also warm clothing for poor tubercular families in necessitous circumstances and the sending away at its own expense of delicate children for Convalescent Home treatment for glands, etc.

DISINFECTION.

This work is one of the principal duties of the Health Department. The methods of disinfection employed include (a) fumigation with formaldehyde vapour and (b) spraying with a germicidal solution, followed by a thorough cleansing on the part of the householder. The number of houses disinfected was 116.

Infected bedding and clothing is removed to the Council's disinfecting station by a small motor van especially adapted for the purpose, and disinfected by the "Bacterol" process of vapourization. The "Bacterol" apparatus was installed in January, 1935, and has since functioned in a satisfactory way. The number of batches of bedding, etc., disinfected during the year was 166. One third of this number was on request following non-notifiable sickness, including 22 batches from the Cottage Hospital and 15 from a local Nursing Home. No complaint of damage or injury to any article has been made.

In addition seven batches of infected or soiled bedding have been removed and destroyed by fire.

BROADSTAIRS & ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (including inland water)	2,771 acres
Population, 1936 (Registrar-General) ...	13,350
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936)	
according to Rate Books	3,803
Rateable Value	£178,043
Sum represented by 1d. Rate (estimated) ...	£682

LOCAL ACTS.

Broadstairs and St. Peter's Water and Improvement Act, 1901.
 Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Water Act, 1907.
 Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Council Act, 1913.
 Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Council Act, 1923.

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.
 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts II, III and IV.
 The Private Street Works Act, 1892.
 The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts I, II, III, IV, V, VII and X, with the exception of Sections 15, 16, 18, 27, 32, 34, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 78, 80, 82 and 94.

The Public Health Act, 1925:

Part II.	Sections 17 to 20 inclusive.
	" 23 to 33 "
	" 35.
Part III.	" 36.
	" 38 to 43 "
Part IV.	" 45, 49 and 50.

The Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899-1935.

BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ORDERS, RELATING TO:

Cleansing of Footways and Pavements and the cleansing of Earth Closets, Privies, Ashpits and Cesspools.
 Nuisances.
 Slaughterhouses.
 Offensive Trades.
 For regulating the hawking, selling, distributing or advertising any articles, etc., in any street or public place.
 Pleasure Grounds.
 Seashore.
 Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.
 Hackney Carriages.
 Omnibuses.
 Sanitary Conveniences.
 Pleasure Boats and Vessels.
 Tents, Vans and Sheds, and similar structures.
 Nuisances (Carpet Beating).
 Registries for Female Domestic Servants.
 Luggage Porters and Light Porters.

Houses intended or used for occupation by the working-classes and let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

New Streets and Buildings.

Letting of Council Houses.

Underground Sleeping Rooms.

Nursing Homes.

Public Library.

Light Railways.

Parking of Motor Cars in Streets.

Regulation of Advertisements.

Prevention of Waste, etc., of Water.

Public Bathing.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.		Broadstairs & St. Peter's U.D.	England & Wales
Live Births	...	123	61	62	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	9.21	14.8
Legitimate	...	121	60	61			
Illegitimate	...	2	1	1			
Stillbirths—	...	6	1	5	Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.	46.51	0.61
Deaths—	...	175	76	99	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	13.10	12.1
					Adjusted Death Rate	10.87	

Deaths from Puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—

		Deaths	Rate per	
No. 29.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	Nil	1,000 total
No. 30.	Other Puerperal causes...	...	Nil	(Live and
Total	...	...	...Nil	Still) Births
				1.40
				2.41
				3.81

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	32	59
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	32	
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	Nil	

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	38
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	Nil

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT DURING 1936.

	Males	Females
All Causes	76	99
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
2. Measles	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	1	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—
6. Influenza	1	2
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1
8. Cerebrospinal Fever	—	—
9. Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	2
10. Other Tuberculosis	1	—
11. Syphilis	—	—
12. General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	19	19
14. Diabetes	—	—
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	4	9
16. Heart Disease	23	26
17. Aneurysm	—	—
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	5	5
19. Bronchitis	2	3
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	2	5
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	2	1
22. Peptic Ulcer	3	1
23. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	—	—
24. Appendicitis	2	1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	—	—
27. Other Digestive Diseases	1	2
28. Nephritis	—	4
29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
30. Other Puerperal Causes	—	—
31. Congenital Causes, etc.	—	1
32. Senility	2	5
33. Suicide	1	2
34. Other Violence	—	2
35. Other Defined Causes	4	7
36. Ill-defined Causes	—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):		
Smallpox	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

Action taken during the year under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927:—

(1) Number of applications for registration ...	...	1
(2) Number of Homes registered ...	...	1
(3) Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration ...	...	—
(4) Number of appeals against such orders...	...	—

(5)	Number of cases in which such orders have been:					
	(a) Confirmed on appeal	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) Disallowed	...	...	...	...	—
(6)	Number of applications for exemption from registration	...	...	...	...	—
(7)	Number of Exemption Certificates renewed	...	...	...	...	10
(8)	Number of cases in which exemption has been					
	(a) Granted	...	...	...	...	—
	(b) Withdrawn	...	...	...	...	—
	(c) Refused	...	...	...	...	—

During the year an application was received for re-registration of an existing Nursing Home under a new owner and this was granted; one Home ceased to exist, so that at the end of the year there were 12 Nursing Homes on the register.

In the case of one Nursing Home which was registered for general cases in September, 1935, an application to be registered for maternity cases in addition to the general cases was refused for reasons connected with the situation, construction, accommodation, staffing or equipment thereof, the Home not being fit to be used as a Mixed Home, partly for general cases and occasionally for maternity cases.

Five of the Homes take maternity and other cases (6 beds for maternity and 51 for other cases); six do not take maternity cases (109 beds); and one takes maternity cases only (1 bed).

The Homes have been visited during the year by the Medical Officer of Health. Bye-laws were made by the Council on 3rd December, 1928.

MORTUARY.

The Public Mortuary which is situated in the Fire Station Yard, is well lighted and ventilated. The lower portion of the walls are lined with white glazed tiles. It has a cement floor which is efficiently drained. There are two white porcelain tables, one fixed and the other moveable. There is also a slab and a sink, and water laid on with means of providing hot water. The building is sufficient for the needs of the District.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS.

The sunshine record for the year was 1,526.9 hours, and the rainfall 27.35 inches.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRY.

A Public Inquiry was held on the 28th July into an application of the Urban District Council for the approval of a Planning Scheme entitled the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Planning Scheme; this was the final Scheme prepared under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1932, after six years of discussion and negotiation. The Preliminary Scheme in relation to which an Inquiry was held in 1933 was approved by the Minister of Health with certain modifications.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

The supply of water is obtained from a well in the chalk 170 feet deep, situated at Rumfields on the western side of the District, and from an adit which stretches in a north-westerly direction for a distance of

about a mile. The local supply is supplemented by water obtained from the Works of the Margate Corporation, situated at Wingham, some twelve miles away. In the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Council Act, 1923, an agreement with the Corporation of the Borough of Margate was incorporated whereby it was agreed that for a period of 50 years, the Urban District Council should be able to obtain a surplus supply of water from the Corporation's Works, and that not less than 7,500,000 gallons of water per quarter should be taken and paid for at a rate which was inserted in the Agreement.

In order to improve their supply in 1934, the Corporation duplicated their main by laying a 20in. cast iron pipe from the reservoir at Fleete to Stourmouth; at the former place they have constructed an additional reservoir to hold 5,000,000 gallons of water for the purpose of increasing their storage.

In 1913 the Council installed a Haines Water Softening Plant, which reduced the hardness of the water from about 22 degrees to about 10 degrees. Owing to the increase in the population of the District, the Council felt that either the softening plant should be enlarged or a different kind installed, and they decided to instal a new system called the "Permutit" Base-Exchange process. An inquiry with regard to the loan for this plant was held on the 6th July, 1934, by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, when it was explained that the new proposals would cost £780 a year as compared with £1,000 a year under the old system, plus the cost of scraping the mains.

Sanction to the loan having been obtained, a tender was accepted from the United Water Softeners, Ltd., for the sum of £3,911, and the work was put in hand and completed at the beginning of the year.

On the 28th February, 1935, the official opening of the Water Softening Plant took place. The process reduces the degree of hardness from 23 degrees to 9.7 degrees. The water passes through green sand, which robs it of all hardness and impurities, and reduces it to zero. Afterwards it is raised to the required degree of hardness by blending it with hard water. The building which housed the old lime softening plant was renovated and is now a perfectly decorated building.

The old lime treatment plant has been dispensed with and certain alterations made to the mains so that the crude water is delivered direct to the "Permutit" Base-Exchange Water Softeners. These comprise four units each 9 feet in diameter by 7 feet high, constructed to withstand a working pressure of 40lbs. per square inch, and which are capable of producing 60,000 gallons of blended water per hour.

In the year 1936 the consumption of water was as follows:—

From Broadstairs well and adit ...	...	100,415,000 gallons
From Margate supply ...	...	107,185,911 gallons
Total ...	...	<hr/>207,600,911 gallons <hr/>

Five samples taken in Broadstairs for bacteriological examination and 12 for chemical examination gave satisfactory results.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A system of main drainage, which is a partially combined one, was provided some 50 years ago for a portion of the present Urban District. The whole of the sewage is discharged untreated by an outfall sewer near the North Foreland. The sewage flows by gravitation except in a small area near the Harbour, where it is raised by an Adams lift worked by compressed air, with a 3 inch Stereophagus Pump to supplement the Adams lift, which works automatically, the power being derived from an electric motor.

In the year 1928 a scheme was commenced for dealing with portions of the district hitherto not sewered and for providing a new outfall sewer, and a screening chamber situated at the North Foreland. The work in connection with the outfall sewer was completed in November, the present outfall sewer being 1,600 feet in length.

The work of sewerage the Kingsgate area was completed in March. With the completion of this work the Council will have provided main drainage for practically the whole of the District.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The approximate number of each type of sanitary convenience in the District is:—

W.C.s into drainage system ...	...	...	4,261
W.C.s into cesspools ...	...	...	729
Pail Closets ...	...	...	3

Sixty cesspools have been abolished during the year and the premises connected to the public sewer.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Dry refuse is collected by horse-drawn vehicles and disposed of by salvage and incineration. From the Nursing Homes and Schools it is collected three times weekly; from the Hotels and Boarding Houses daily during the Summer, and twice weekly during the winter. From dwelling-houses it is collected twice weekly throughout the year.

The amount of refuse collected during the year ended 31st March 1936, was 4,580 tons, at a total cost of £1,877 4s. 10d., or 8s. 2d. per ton. The cost of disposal amounted to £1,603 1s. 4d., or 6s. 11d. per ton. The amount recovered from salvage was £112 2s. 3d.

There are no ashpits in the Urban District, all premises having portable dustbins. Every effort is made to see that these are kept in order, and 67 have been renewed during the year as a result of notices served upon owners or occupiers by the Sanitary Inspector.

The Urban District Council arranged with Messrs. Heenan and Froude, Engineers, Worcester, to erect a combined salvage and incineration plant for dealing with their house refuse, and the works came into use at the beginning of December, 1930. The incinerator consists of two cells or furnaces with a common combustion chamber. The forced draught system consists of a motor-driven centrifugal fan. The combustion chamber is connected with an all brick chimney 120 feet high above the ground level.

It was found that a certain amount of dust was being emitted from the chimney, and to obviate any nuisance by this the Council installed a Water Dust Trap in 1934, between the combustion chamber and the chimney shaft. This work was also carried out by Messrs. Heenan and Froude.

There are only a few houses in the Urban District with pail closets or earth closets; these are on the outskirts of the District, and are cleansed by the occupiers, the contents being disposed of on the land. Where cesspools are in existence the occupiers make their own arrangements for having them emptied, the Council loaning their pumping plant for this purpose; the contents are disposed of on farm lands.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following are the particulars supplied to the Medical Officer of Health by the Sanitary Inspector with regard to the sanitary inspection of the area:—

Summary of Visits, Inspections, etc.:

Inspections under Housing Acts	...	...	...	50
Re-inspections under Housing Acts	...	...	...	94
Inspections under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	271
Re-inspections under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	185
Visits in relation to Infectious Disease	...	...	...	129
Visits re Sampling	...	...	...	130
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	666
Inspections of Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	620
" " other Food Shops and Premises	...	...	...	210
" " Bakehouses	...	...	...	10
" " Fish and Chip Premises	...	...	...	2
" " Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	21
" " Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	...	...	...	78
" " Tents, Vans and Sheds (129 persons)	...	...	...	76
" " Shops (Shops Act, 1934)	...	...	...	5
" " Bathing Pools	...	...	...	16
" " re Rat Infestations	...	...	...	58
Total Inspections				2,621

The number of Notices served:—		Total	Complied With	Not Complied With
Statutory Notices Served	...	1	1	—
Informal Notices Served	...	180	163	17
Notices re Overcrowding Survey	...	2636		
Letters written	...	884		
Interviews with Owners, etc.	...	319		

Summary of Sanitary Improvements effected:

Additional cesspools constructed	...	...	...	1
Drains cleansed...	...	...	...	10
Drains re-constructed or repaired	...	...	...	14
New manholes built	...	...	...	5
New gullies fixed	...	...	...	3
Ventilating shafts, additional or repaired	...	...	...	6
Drains water tested	...	...	...	11
Disused W.C. abolished	...	...	...	1
Additional water closets provided	...	...	...	2
New W.C. basins provided	...	...	...	6
Water supply improved	...	...	...	5
Flushing cisterns repaired	...	...	...	4
New sinks provided	...	...	...	4
Sink wastepipes repaired or renewed...	...	...	...	8
Bathrooms provided, including bath and fittings	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	7
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	10
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	7
Plastering	...	...	...	5
Walls re-pointed and re-built	...	...	...	5
Chimney Stacks re-built and repaired	...	...	...	8
Gable ends weatherproofed	...	...	...	1
Openings cut away and new frames and doors fixed	...	...	...	4
Ceilings raised	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired or new provided	...	...	...	7
Floors re-laid or repaired	...	...	...	7
Foodstores provided and repaired	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous fittings	...	...	...	5
Locks provided and repaired	...	...	...	7
New ranges and fireplaces provided	...	...	...	12
Coppers repaired and provided	...	...	...	4
New staircases provided	...	...	...	3
Steps repaired...	...	...	...	5
Windows, additional provided	...	...	...	14
Windows repaired	...	...	...	18
Water supply provided	...	...	...	1
Houses decorated, internal and external	...	...	...	5
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	13
Nuisances from animals improperly kept	...	...	...	5
Premises cleared of rats	...	...	...	6
Premises cleared of bugs	...	...	...	9
Dirty houses cleansed	...	...	...	1
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous nuisances	...	...	...	16
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	67

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	No. of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories: (Including Factory Laundries)	20	1	—
Workshops: (Including Workshop Laundries)	6	—	—
Workplaces: (Other than Outworkers' Premises)	1	—	—
Total	27	1	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	No. of Defects.		Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.		
Nuisances under Public Health Acts:				
Other Nuisances ..	3	3	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation Defective	1	1	—	—
Total	4	4	—	—

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

The Local Authority are not a Shops Act Authority except for Parts of Section 10 and Section 13 (3), the duties of which fall upon a Sanitary Authority.

Five shops were inspected by the Sanitary Inspector during the year; 288 shops had been previously inspected, making a total of 293 shops inspected. The particulars relating thereto have been entered in a register kept for this purpose. Twenty-eight unoccupied shops still remain to be dealt with; these are being kept under observation and will be inspected as they become occupied.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There are few manufactories in the Urban District; no action has been necessary during the year, as no nuisances have been caused by the emission of smoke.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are seven swimming pools used in connection with Private Schools in the District, and one public swimming pool at the Grand Hotel. The water for these pools is taken, by arrangement with the Water Engineer, from the Town mains.

Arrangements have been made with the owners of the pools for frequent inspection, and for taking samples of the water during the summer months when the pools are in use. Samples were taken from each pool during the year.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

[Nine houses were found to be infested with bugs and were satisfactorily dealt with. Only minor infestations are met with and the spraying of the rooms with liquid insecticides is usually efficient if carried out carefully and thoroughly.

No Council houses were affected. Prospective tenants are interviewed and their dwellings inspected before houses are allotted to them, so as to prevent undesirable tenants becoming occupants of Council property.

Disinfestation is carried out by the disinfecting staff.]

SCHOOLS.

The Elementary Schools have been visited during the year.

There is a large number of private Boarding Schools in the Urban District, about 20 Boarding Schools with accommodation for some 800 boarders, and a few Day Schools accommodating about 100 pupils. Six of the Boarding Schools also receive day pupils and accommodate approximately 130 of these scholars.

HOUSING.

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	191
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	600
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	11
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	50
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous and injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	9
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	3

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	163
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... | ... | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | | |
| (a) By owners ... | ... | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... | | — |

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- | | | |
|--|-----|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... | ... | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | | |
| (a) By owners ... | ... | — |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... | | — |

(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... | ... | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... | ... | — |

(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | | |
|---|-----|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... | ... | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... | ... | — |

In January the Urban District Council decided that four houses represented in October, 1935, should be converted into three houses (one of these houses being included in the programme of housing sent to the Ministry of Health). This work was completed during the year.

In January also, the Urban District Council decided that two houses represented in November, 1935, should be converted into one house (both houses being included in the programme of housing sent to the Ministry of Health), and this work was completed during the year.

In March undertakings not to let the houses again for human habitation were accepted by the Urban District Council in respect of two houses represented in November, 1935. (One of these was included in the programme of housing sent to the Ministry of Health.)

In August the Urban District Council accepted plans for converting two houses represented earlier in the year, into one dwelling.

Also in August an undertaking was accepted by the Urban District Council from the owner of a flat represented earlier in the year, that he would not let the flat for human habitation.

4.—HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	1
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	1
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	7½
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	4
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	3
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	25½
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	—
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report:—	...	...	...	...	—

Under Section 5 of the Act power is given to a Local Authority to authorize the temporary use of a house by persons in excess of the permitted number, and for this purpose may grant a licence to the occupier or intending occupier of a dwelling-house in their district. This licence shall continue in force for a period not exceeding twelve months, or may be revoked by the Local Authority at their discretion. This appears to be an important provision affecting seaside towns where many occupiers take in visitors during the season.

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

In accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1935, two Enumerators were appointed to carry out the Overcrowding Survey, who commenced duty on the 20th January, 1936, and ceased employment on the 29th February, 1936.

They reported that 2,579 houses had been visited, and their returns showed 56 cases of possible overcrowding; a secondary survey was then made of these houses and four were found to be definite cases of overcrowding.

The Sanitary Inspector has been measuring up the houses to obtain the "permitted number," and at the end of the year he had measured 209 houses.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:

(a)	Total	...	...	...	...	172
	(i) By the local authority	...	...	...	...	17
	(ii) By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	155

TOWN PLANNING.

On the 9th December, 1929, the Council passed a resolution to prepare a Town Planning scheme in respect of an area approximately two-thirds of the area of the Urban District.

Then on the 22nd September, 1930, they passed a resolution to prepare a Town Planning scheme in respect of an area at Kingsgate. The two schemes were combined, the total area dealt with being 2,138 acres.

On the 7th November, 1932, the Council passed a resolution adopting a Preliminary Statement of Proposals for Development.

On the 20th April, 1933, a local inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health into the Council's proposals.

The Preliminary Statement was approved, with modifications, by the Minister of Health on the 23rd March, 1934; and the Draft Planning Scheme was adopted by the Council on the 18th March, 1935; this scheme is at present in the hands of the Ministry.

The greater part of the area of the scheme is zoned so as to permit of the erection of residential buildings and private schools only, except by special consent of the Council. Provision is made for a few shopping areas. The number of dwelling-houses to be allowed per acre varies from four on the coast, to twelve in the west of the district, half of the area being zoned at twelve to the acre.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

An encampment situate in Camden Road, consisting of eight caravans and one corrugated iron structure, was kept under observation throughout the year. The sanitary accommodation is unsatisfactory; a hand-flushed water closet is used in one case, and the remainder are pail closets in wooden and corrugated iron structures. Water is obtained from three standpipes connected to the Council's water main. These caravans are on the site the whole of the year and are used for permanent habitations.

During the summer months a considerable number of people were found to be camping within the Urban District, chiefly in the following areas: Elmwood Farm, Callis Court Road and Bromstone. Visits were made to 76 tents, marquees and caravans, occupied by 129 persons. Little difficulty was experienced with the organized camps of Boy Scouts and similar bodies, but in several instances where small parties were camping, informal action was necessary in respect of the surroundings of the tents and improper disposal of refuse. Water supplies and sanitary conveniences were found to be fairly satisfactory.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

At the end of the year the number of persons registered in connection with the milk supply of the district was as follows:—

Producers (in respect of 7 premises) ...	6	} 37
Retail purveyors of milk in the district ...	5	
Retailers of milk from outside areas ...	9	
Retailers of milk in sealed containers only	23	

Graded milk is produced at four of the cowsheds and ungraded milk at the other three cowsheds, the number of cows kept being approximately 120.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Alterations and improvements to two dairies and one cowshed were carried out during the year. The requirements of the above Order as to care and cleanliness in production, storage and delivery are generally complied with.

A total of 78 visits to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops is recorded.

EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES.

The following samples of graded milk were submitted by the Sanitary Inspector for bacteriological examination:—

Grade of Milk.	No of Samples Taken.	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
"Certified"	5	4	1
"Grade A (T.T.)" ..	8	5	3
"Accredited"	7	6	1
"Pasteurized"	10	8	2
"Ordinary"*	21	19	2
Totals	51	42	9

* Only two of these samples had a bacterial count exceeding 200,000, thus showing that care and cleanliness is being taken during production and distribution.

SCHOOL MILK.

Fifteen samples of this milk were taken and sent to the County Laboratory by the School Inquiry Officer for examination: all these were reported to be satisfactory. Four samples of this milk were also sent for examination for tubercle and all proved negative.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923.

The following licences were issued during the year:—

Dealer's licence to sell Milk as "Certified"	5
" " " " "Grade A. (T.T.)"	2
Bottler's licence to bottle and sell Milk as "Grade A. (T.T.)" ..	1
" " " " "Grade A"	2
Pasteurizer's licence to pasteurize and sell milk as "Pasteurized" ..	2
Dealer's licence to sell milk as "Pasteurized"	1
Supplementary licence to sell milk as "Pasteurized"	2

Graded milk is being produced in the district as follows:—

"Certified" milk producers ..	1	(Now producing "Tuberculin Tested" Milk)
"Grade A (T.T.)"	1	(Now producing
"Grade A"	2	"Accredited Milk") ..

One dairyman has two pasteurizing plants installed, and is licensed by the Local Authority to pasteurize and to sell milk as "Pasteurized." Both plants are of the "Holder" type, one being an aluminium plant and Vessel Company's "Tarbet Positive Holder," the other being a "Batch Pasteurizer" by Messrs. Snelling, Burnard and Co., Ltd.

ICE CREAM.

Sixteen samples of ice-cream were submitted by the Sanitary Inspector for bacteriological examination during the year, and he reports as follows: "No standard of purity or content has been laid down either by the Ministry of Health or any other responsible organization, and it does appear necessary that this should be done. Having interviewed the Chief Chemist of one of the largest ice cream manufacturers in the country, I have come to the conclusion that the standard of bacteriological purity should, for the present, be based on a bacterial count of not more than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre. Four samples out of the 16 were unsatisfactory judged on this standard. These results were sent to all the persons from whom samples were obtained, and to the manufacturers where the ice cream is not produced by the retailer. It must not be assumed that because a sample is stated to be unsatisfactory it is not a perfectly wholesome and satisfactory article of food: the standard suggested is one to be aimed at, but is not always possible to achieve under working conditions. The figures arrived at by bacteriological examination do enable co-operation between manufacturer, retailer and local authority in producing cleaner food."

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are five registered slaughter-houses in the Urban District, and 620 visits were made to these premises during the year. The premises generally have been kept reasonably clean. The butchers have given every assistance in the detection of diseased and unsound meat, and it has been unnecessary to take legal proceedings, as all diseased and unsound meat has been surrendered voluntarily.

DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD DESTROYED.

			lbs.	
2	Beef Quarters	...	314	Decomposition
6	Ducks	...	25	"
1	Turkey	...	9	"
1	Hock	...	8	Bone taint
5	Pigs' heads and tongues	...	42	Tuberculosis
2	Pigs' livers	...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	"
4	Beasts' livers	...	54	Distomatosis
1	Beast liver	...	14	Fatty Infiltration
1	" " (portion)	...	3	Abscess
1	" " (portion)	...	5	Cavernous Angioma
4	Pigs' livers	...	11	Cirrhosis
1	Pig's pluck	...	8	Inflammation
1	Pig's mesenteric fat	...	4	"

The total weight of meat destroyed was 4 cwts. 2 qrs. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Twelve persons are licensed in accordance with Section 3 of the Act to slaughter in a slaughter-house or knacker's yard; all the licences being renewable on the 31st December, 1936.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 10 bakehouses on the register of the Urban Authority; of these two are underground bakehouses. Ten visits were made to these premises by the Sanitary Inspector during the year: three minor matters were dealt with informally.

FISHMONGERS.

The collection and destruction of the fish offal from these premises by the Council has continued throughout the year, and has proved satisfactory. The offal is stored in galvanized iron bins with covers pending removal. These bins are collected three times weekly, and a clean bin left at the premises. The full bins are taken to the Refuse Destructor, and there emptied into a special chamber, the bins being afterwards washed before being returned. No complaints were received during the year and every effort is made to keep the premises clear of any offensive material.

No complaints have been received during the year against the disposal of offal by fish hawkers coming into the district from outside areas.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are two fish-frying premises in the district which are scheduled "Offensive Trades." Both premises are fitted with "Acme" frying ranges equipped with "Ozonair" Patent Deodorizing Apparatus. All the fish offal is collected from these premises by the Council and destroyed at the Council's Refuse Destructor.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Four samples of milk were taken for analysis under the provisions of the above Act. Three samples were proved to be genuine, the fourth sample being deficient in fat to the extent of 11.6 per cent.; as this sample was taken at the request of the Ramsgate Health Department, no action was necessary by this Authority.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

These examinations are carried out at the County Laboratory, Maidstone.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

SUPPLY OF SERUM.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is provided by the Council free of charge and supplied to medical practitioners for the use of the poorer inhabitants of the district in accordance with the "Diphtheria Anti-toxin (Outside London) Order, 1910." A supply is kept at the Sanitary Inspector's Office and also at the County Police Station.

VERMINOUS PERSONS.

There are facilities at the Disinfecting Station for the cleansing of the belongings of verminous persons.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 42 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in the Urban District, 7 in seven private families (two of these were visitors to the district who appeared to have brought the infection with them); 32 in five Convalescent Homes; 2 in two Boarding Schools; and one in

a Children's Home. Thirty-eight of the patients were removed to the Isle of Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital for treatment, the two in the Boarding Schools were isolated in the Sanatoria attached to the Schools, and two were isolated and treated at home.

Fourteen of the 42 cases notified occurred in one Convalescent Home.

DIPHTHERIA.

Twenty-five cases of Diphtheria were notified, 5 in five private families; 16 in four Convalescent Homes; 3 in a Children's Home; and one, a member of a school party from London who were staying in the district, they arrived on the 26th June and the girl was taken ill on the 27th, so it seemed as if she had contracted the disease before coming to Broadstairs. Three "carriers" were found in two of the Convalescent Homes. All the patients, with the exception of two of the "carriers," who were isolated in the Sanatoria attached to the Homes, were removed to the Isle of Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital for treatment, where one unfortunately died.

Thirteen of the 25 cases notified occurred in one Convalescent Home.

CHICKENPOX.

Of the 58 cases of Chickenpox notified, 47 occurred in five Convalescent Homes and 11 in ten private families. (Twenty-eight of the cases occurred in one Convalescent Home.)

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

During the first quarter of the year there was an outbreak of Mumps which affected all the elementary schools. In the second and third quarters there was an outbreak of Whooping Cough at one of the elementary schools. No outbreaks of non-notifiable disease occurred during the last quarter of the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	42	38	—
Diphtheria	25	25	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	11	1	2
Erysipelas	5	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Chickenpox	58	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—
Total	141	64	3

"Return" cases—Nil.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES UNDER AGE GROUP, 1936.

	Number of Cases Notified.											
	Under 1 year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.
Scarlet Fever	1	7	25	6	..	3	..	..	..
Diphtheria	2	1	3	10	6	1	1	1	..	..
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)
Puerperal Fever
Puerperal Pyrexia
Pneumonia	2	...	...	1	..	2	6
Erysipelas	3	2
Encephalitis Lethargica
Poliomyelitis
Polio-Encephalitis
Cerebrospinal Meningitis
Typhus Fever
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Malaria
Dysentery
Chickenpox	1	...	10	36	4	3	4	...	...	...
Total	3	2	20	73	16	4	9	1	5	8

CASES OF SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA NOTIFIED IN

Year.	Private Families.		Boarding Schools, Convalescent Homes, etc.	
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
1936.	7 in 7 Families.	5 in 5 Families.	35 in 6 Homes and 2 Schools.	20 in 5 Homes and a School Party.

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED IN 1936.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15 ...	1	5	—	1	—	1	—	—
25 ...	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
35 ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
45 ...	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	9	8	2	2	2	2	1	—

Included in the foregoing totals is one case (Pulmonary) which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification.

DISINFECTION.

The disinfection of premises is carried out after all cases of notifiable infectious disease, or any other diseases where the medical practitioner especially desires disinfection; also after deaths from notifiable and non-notifiable diseases and other causes if deemed necessary.

The two main methods adopted for the disinfection of rooms are by gaseous and liquid disinfectants; as to which is used is a matter of expediency. Formalin gas is used for the former and for liquid disinfection a formalin spray is used.

Rooms fumigated	...	...	...	182
Rooms sprayed	...	...	...	83
Verminous rooms sprayed	...	...	...	99
Parcels of bedding disinfected	...	...	...	159

The disinfection of bedding and clothing is carried out at the Council's Disinfecting Station. Infected clothing is removed in a special van before the disinfection of the premises. A Washington Lyons disinfecting apparatus is used for this work; leather goods, etc., which do not stand steam disinfection are set aside and treated by the gaseous method. Books are either destroyed or disinfected by the gaseous method.

BRIDGE-BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (including inland water)	...	...	55,868 acres
Population, 1936 (R.G.)	...	...	15,690
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936) according to Rate Books	...	...	4,985
Rateable Value	...	...	£96,972
Sum represented by 1d. Rate (1936-1937)	...	...	£363

ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890 (Part III.)

Small Dwellings Acquisition Acts, 1899-1923.

Housing Act, 1925.

Bridge Rural (Apportionment of Expenses) Order, 1928—Scavenging.

Bridge Rural (Urban Powers) Order, 1931—Provision of Fire Plugs.

Bridge-Blean (Urban Powers) Order, 1935—Provision of Fire Plugs.

Bridge-Blean Rural (Urban Powers) Order, 1934—Public Seats, etc.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907:—

Part 2. Sections 15, 16, 17, 23 and 27.	} Sturry Only.
Part 3. Sections 34, 35, 38, 43, 44, 46 and 49.	
Part 4.	

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 43, Part III.

BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ORDERS, RELATING TO:

Hop-pickers and Fruit Pickers (P.H. Act, 1875, S.314 and P.H. (Fruit Pickers Lodgings) Act, 1882).

Slaughterhouses (P.H. Act, 1875, S.169).

New Streets and Buildings (P.H. Act, 1875, S. 157 and P.H. (A) Act, 1890, S.23).

Bye-laws made under the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1890, Section 26, are in force in the parishes of Hackington, Sturry and Westbere.

New bye-laws with respect to New Buildings were made in June, 1935, and came into operation on the First Day of October, 1935.

New bye-laws for Hop Pickers and Fruit Pickers were made in October, 1936, and came into operation on the First Day of January, 1937.

PARISH COUNCILS.

Adisham	Hoath	Petham
Barham	Fordwich	Sturry
Bekesbourne	Hackington	Thanington Without
Bishopsbourne	Harbledown	Waltham
Blean	Hardres (Lower)	Westbere
Bridge	Hardres (Upper)	Wickhambreaux
Chartham	Ickham	Womenswold
Chislet	Littlebourne	

PARISH MEETINGS.

Kingston

Patricxbourne

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.		Bridge- Blean R.D.	England & Wales
Live Births— ...	253	129	124	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	16.12	14.8
Legitimate ...	239	124	115			
Illegitimate ...	14	5	9			
Stillbirths— ...	14	5	9	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	52.43	0.61
Deaths— ...	210	121	89	DeathRate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	13.38	12.1
				Adjusted DeathRate	10.70	

Deaths from Puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):

	Deaths	Rate per	
No. 29. Puerperal sepsis ...	Nil	1,000 total	1.40
No. 30. Other Puerperal causes...	Nil	(live and	2.41
Total ...	Nil	still) births.	3.81

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births ...	55	59
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	41	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	28	
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	40	
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	2	
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	—	
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	1	

CAUSES OF DEATH IN BRIDGE-BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT IN 1936.

	Males.	Females.
All Causes	121	89
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—
2. Measles	2	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—
6. Influenza	4	1
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
8. Cerebrospinal Fever	—	—
9. Respiratory Tuberculosis	5	4
10. Other Tuberculosis	—	—
11. Syphilis	1	—
12. General Paralysis of the Insane	—	—
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	19	21
14. Diabetes	2	2
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	4	8
16. Heart Disease	21	17
17. Aneurysm	—	2
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	5	4
19. Bronchitis	1	3
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	7	5
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	1	—
22. Peptic Ulcer	2	—
23. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	1	—
24. Appendicitis	—	1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	—	—
27. Other Digestive Diseases	4	1
28. Nephritis	4	4
29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
30. Other Puerperal Causes	—	—
31. Congenital Causes, etc.	4	4
32. Senility	7	3
33. Suicide	3	—
34. Other Violence	10	3
35. Other Defined Causes	14	6
36. Ill-defined Causes	—	—
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):		
Smallpox	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH INQUIRY.

On the 27th February an Inquiry was held by J. C. Dawes, Esq., an Inspector of the Ministry of Health, into the application of the Council to borrow £2,685 for the purpose of refuse collection and the cleansing of sanitary pails and cesspools in the following contributory places:

Barham, Blean, Bridge, Chartham, Chislet, Fordwich, Hackington, Harbledown, Hoath, Ickham, Littlebourne, Petham, Sturry, Westbere and Thanington Without,

HOP-PICKERS' ENCAMPMENTS.

Visits were paid to the Hop-Pickers' Encampments by the Medical Officer of Health and the Senior Sanitary Inspector before occupation, and certain improvements and alterations were ordered to be carried out. Visits were also paid during the occupation of the Encampments, which were found in a fairly satisfactory state on the whole.

There are 10 Encampments with about 450 huts.

CHARTHAM MENTAL HOSPITAL.

This Institution has accommodation for 1,501 patients, 732 males and 769 females. There is a resident staff, Medical, Nursing and Domestic, of 143, and a non-resident staff of 167, making a total of patients and staff, 1,712.

There is no accommodation provided in this Institution for isolating cases of infectious disease occurring among patients or staff. It appears that the Rural District Council are not responsible for providing isolation accommodation for cases of infectious diseases occurring in the Mental Hospital; although, no doubt, cases occurring among the staff might be admitted to the Eastry Isolation Hospital on payment if accommodation were available, the question of isolating mental cases presents serious difficulties. Fortunately, in the history of this Institution very little infectious disease has ever occurred.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER.

CALCOTT.—During the first quarter of the year four samples of water were taken at Calcott for bacteriological examination, and two of the reports showed evidence of pollution of the water and that it was unsuitable for drinking unless boiled.

As regards the well at Calcott, it was reported to the Public Health Committee at their meeting in September, by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, that an examination had been carried out and certain work had been done at considerable cost. A report on the bacteriological examination of a sample of water received on the 15th October at the County Laboratory, stated that the supply was satisfactory.

STODMARSH.—Five samples were taken from wells in the village of Stodmarsh, and showed, on chemical examination, that in two cases the water was bad; in two cases the water should not be used for drinking purposes unless boiled; and in the case of one well the water was found to be suitable for drinking purposes. As regards the last one, it is about 300 yards from the village, is a shallow well and could not be used as a public supply. The Public Health Committee, at their meeting in March, considered the question of boring at Stodmarsh in order to provide a public supply, and obtained an estimate which was expensive.

The question of obtaining a supply from a well on private property was discussed at the meeting of the Public Health Committee in May, but in July this was felt to be expensive.

In September the Public Health Committee considered the possibility of chlorinating the water obtained from the public well at Stodmarsh and a demonstration was given on the 29th September by a firm of their Chlorinating Plant which is being employed in the Government Services.

In December the Senior Sanitary Inspector, with two members of the Council, interviewed representatives of the Waterworks Committee of the Margate Borough Council and discussed the possibility of a main being laid to the village of Stodmarsh; as a result, in February, 1937, a communication was received by the Public Health Committee as to the cost of laying the water to the boundary of the Parish of Stodmarsh; this would involve the expenditure of a large sum of money.

CHISLET, HIGHSTEAD AND MARSHSIDE:—

As regards the water supply of Chislet, in the year 1935 the Herne Bay Water Company and the Canterbury Gas and Water Company were approached with a view to providing a water supply for Chislet and Hoath, and at the meeting of the Public Health Committee in January, 1936, it was reported that the Finance Committee had considered the schemes in detail and were of the opinion that the same were uneconomical and could not be recommended for adoption. It was finally decided that the Herne Bay Water Company be approached again to see what the cost would be of laying water to Highstead and Chislet, leaving out Marshside.

At their meeting in May, 1936, the Public Health Committee further considered the question of providing a water supply for Chislet, Highstead and Marshside, and recommended to the Finance Committee that the scheme set out in the letter dated 12th November, 1935, from the Herne Bay Water Company, be proceeded with, with the exception of 800 yards of 3in. main on the lower road at Marshside. The Finance Committee, in May, recommended to the Council that the Clerk be instructed to make application to the Ministry of Health, the Kent County Council, the Kent Education Committee and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, with a view to grants being received towards the cost of the proposed scheme.

A well was sunk in the autumn at Highstead, by private enterprise, through the chalk to a depth of 130 feet; when it reached 110 feet an abundant supply of water was obtained.

At the end of the year the question of the water supply of Chislet, Highstead and Marshside was still under consideration.

LOWER HARDRES.—The provision of a public water supply for the Parish of Lower Hardres, which was under the consideration of the Council at the end of 1935, was further considered during the first quarter of 1936, and a canvass of all the houses in the Parish was made, the majority of the ratepayers and tenants being in favour of the scheme.

At their meeting of the 30th April, the Rural District Council resolved that the scheme for the water supply of the Parish be proceeded with. By this scheme a portion of the cost is borne by a grant from the County Council equivalent to that which may be made by the Ministry of Health, but not exceeding £450.

The following table shows the source of water supply in each Parish in the District:—

Name of Parish.	Source of Supply.
Adisham	Margate Corporation.
Barham	Mid-Kent Water Company.
Bekesbourne	Margate Corporation.
Bishopsbourne	" "
Bridge	" "
Chartham	Canterbury Water Company and Local
Chislet	Local Wells. [Wells.
Fordwich	Roman Well to Mains.
Hackington	Canterbury Water Company.
Harbledown	" " "
Hoath	Herne Bay Water Company.
Ickham and Well	Margate Corporation.
Kingston	Mid-Kent Water Company.
Littlebourne	Margate Corporation.
Lower Hardres	Local Wells.
Patrixbourne	Margate Corporation.
Petham	Mid-Kent Water Company.
St. Cosmus and St. Damian in the Blean	Canterbury Water Company.
Sturry	" " "
Thanington Without	Canterbury Water Company and Rainwater Tanks.
Upper Hardres	Mid-Kent Water Company.
Waltham	Mid Kent Water Company
Westbere	Canterbury Water Company.
Wickhambreux	Margate Corporation.
Womenswold	Margate Corporation.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Council have given much consideration to the question of sewerage of their District during the year. There are only two sewerage schemes in operation, one for the Parish of Harbledown and one for the Village of Hersden, situated in the Parish of Westbere. The rest of the sewage disposal in the District is by means of privies, pail closets or W.C.s, and drains to cesspools.

HARBLEDOWN SEWERAGE SCHEME.

The Sewage Works which deal with the sewage of a portion of this Parish are situated on low lying ground at the south of the Parish, not far from the boundary of the City of Canterbury. They were constructed in the year 1902 at a cost of £5,380. Originally the Works consisted of upper and lower contact beds with an area of three-eighths of an acre of land for intermittent downward filtration, the effluent entering a stream at the lowest part of the area, which finds its way into the river Great Stour, about half a mile distant.

The sewage from the Summer Hill portion of the Parish was taken to a Pumping Station, from which it was pumped by means of gas engines to high ground on the London Road and from there it, together with the sewage from the other drained portion of the Parish, passed by gravitation to the Works.

The number of houses connected at first was 85; 40 more, together with the Kent College were, according to the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1910, connected with the sewerage scheme at that time at a further outlay of £2,551.

Then in the year 1930 further alterations were made in the Works and the upper contact beds were converted into septic tanks and the lower beds into percolation filters at a cost of £56 15s. 0d., this being paid for out of revenue. This was done, as it was thought that an improvement in the treatment of the sewage would be brought about in this way as complaints had been made on account of an offensive smell. The Medical Officer of Health, in his Annual Report of 1923, mentioned this, and again in 1925 and 1926 and later years.

In 1932 the Rough Common area was connected with the main water supply, and this increased the amount of sewage.

As mentioned above, the previous Medical Officer of Health had reported adversely on these Works to the Council from time to time.

The present Medical Officer of Health, on commencing duty in April, 1934, visited the Works and formed the opinion that their condition was such that they were inefficient, one reason being that the effluent was flowing over instead of through the land, which was of an unsuitable nature for the purpose for which it was being used, and was clogged; then he found that the pumping plant was nearly worn out and the rising main in a bad condition. He advised the Sanitary Inspector to present a report on the state of the Works to the Public Health Committee, and this he did on the 14th November, 1934, and on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health the Council decided to engage the services of Mr. E. C. Bartlett, M.Inst.C.E., to give a general opinion as to the capacity and efficiency of the Sewage Works. A report was presented by him to the Public Health Committee on the 13th February, 1935.

Mr. Bartlett unfortunately died on the 2nd August, 1935, and after his death the Council engaged Mr. F. W. S. Stanton, M.Inst.C.E., to advise them. He drew up a report dated the 4th December, 1935, and this was considered at a special meeting of the Public Health Committee on the 14th January, 1936. Mr. Stanton advised that the existing Sewage Disposal Works should be remodelled to deal with the dry weather flow of at least 20,000 gallons per day; a dry weather flow of approximately 5,400 gallons per day to be delivered by gravitation to the Canterbury sewer from the pumped area of the Parish from about 35 houses. He thought that the remodelled Works would last ten years without further extension. One advantage of this scheme is the abolition of the present Pumping Station and avoiding the possibility of a costly repair to the pumping plant at some future time, and eventually replacing the plant. His proposals included the provision of two detritus tanks, an upward flow settling tank, rotary distributors of small diameter to the existing percolation filters, a circular percolation filter, humus tank and two sludge drying beds with drainings well and pump house.

Negotiations took place with the Corporation of the City of Canterbury and in view of the fact that the City Council were prepared to grant the application of the Rural District Council upon payment of an annual sum equal to 1s. 6d. in the £ on the rateable value of the premises affected, the area being converted into one of gravitation to the main drainage of the City, the Council resolved to accept the offer of the City Council to take the sewage from premises situated in the area of Summer Hill and Mill Lane, Harbledown; and that the existing Disposal Works be remodelled at an approximate cost of £2,780, to deal with a dry weather flow of at least 20,000 gallons per day; that in addition the present sewer be extended from Manhole No. 19 to the Canterbury sewer at an approximate cost of £220; and that Mr. F. W. S. Stanton be engaged as the Council's Engineer to prepare the necessary specifications of the work required and to supervise the carrying out of the same.

DRAINAGE OF STURRY AND DISTRICT.

The Council arranged for Mr. F. W. S. Stanton to prepare a report to deal with the drainage of Sturry and District west of, and including, Hersden. He attended a meeting of the Public Health Committee on the 11th September, 1935, and discussed the scheme. He presented his report on the 14th January, 1936, when it was considered by the Public Health Committee.

A special meeting of the Public Health Committee was held at Sturry on the 21st May, 1936, to inspect the area affected by the proposed drainage scheme; and at a meeting of that Committee held on the 10th June, a report was received from Mr. Stanton, and the Committee recommended that the scheme, as now prepared, be approved, and this was agreed to by the Council.

This scheme deals with the sewage disposal of the Parishes of Fordwich, Sturry and Westbere, and includes the village of Hersden; the Disposal Works will be at Hersden where the maximum subsidence may be expected to take place; the Pumping Station will be in the village of Sturry.

HERSDEN SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewage Disposal Works at Hersden, which are situated in the Colliery on the south side of the main Canterbury-Margate road, were installed some eight years ago as a temporary expedient for dealing with the sewage of the Colliery village. The effluent from these Works discharges into the River Stour. In March, 1936, the disposal beds were re-constructed under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. Complaints having been received of the nature of the effluent, the Senior Sanitary Inspector reported on the matter to the Public Health Committee, at their meeting in October, and advised that an additional tank be provided below the outfall of the existing tanks, and that the ditch, about 50 yards, be piped. He estimated the cost would be approximately £30. He also recommended that at least two or three days per week should be spent by a man in keeping the tanks, ditch and culverts cleaned out; these proposals were agreed to and the work was carried out.

Had it not been for the need of economy in 1931, a scheme for the sewerage of the Parishes of Sturry, Westbere and Chislet, which would have included the village of Hersden and the village of Upstreet, by

means of a main sewer laid along the Canterbury-Margate Road, and discharging to disposal works on the marshes, would by this time have been in operation, and the Hersden Works would have ceased to exist.

UPSTREET SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

For years complaints have been received with regard to the disposal of sewage in the village of Upstreet. The Medical Officer of Health reported to the Blean Rural District Council on the 8th March, 1928, on the condition of this area. He reported on the 9th August, 1934, to the Bridge-Blean Rural District Council with regard to the sanitary condition of this village, which at that time consisted of about 100 houses, including shops and St. Mary's College, in which about 60 persons lived. On the 17th June, 1935, he made a general survey of the village with the Sanitary Inspector, and as a result the Sanitary Inspector prepared a report, in which he made the suggestion that the ditch on the north side of the village should be piped in with a 9in. pipe, and that this be carried to some distance below the village to low lying land where a small septic tank system could be constructed. He estimated the approximate cost to be £1,500. The Public Health Committee, in February, 1936, favoured this scheme; and in May an arrangement was entered into with Mr. H. Anderson, Chartered Architect, to prepare a scheme for the drainage of Upstreet. In August a report was received from him, and on the 17th September the Committee met him on the spot and discussed the details and recommended that his scheme be adopted, and that an application be made to the Kent County Council for a grant towards the cost. In December Mr. H. Anderson was appointed as Engineer to carry out the proposed scheme.

STURRY CENTRAL SCHOOL.

Difficulties have arisen in connection with the disposal of sewage from the new Central School built at Sturry. This School is situated on the north side of the main Canterbury-Margate road, and the land on which it is built is liable to become water-logged; it was opened on the 1st July, 1935, with an attendance of 180 children, but it will accommodate 350 children. When the School was officially opened on the 14th December, 1935, there were 206 children attending, but this number was increased by children being sent from Littlebourne in September, so that at the end of 1936 the number in attendance was 218.

Two cesspools holding 11,000 gallons were constructed when the school was built, and owing to the amount of sewage to be dealt with from the automatic flushing of the sanitary conveniences and the fact that the School is open in the evening for Evening Classes, and that a canteen is in use, the cesspools require frequent emptying. As it was not possible for the Rural District Council to undertake this work, the Medical Officer of Health agreed that as a temporary measure the contents of the cesspools might be pumped on to an area of arable land on the School premises, but that this should be discontinued before the winter of 1935; and on the 1st January, 1936, he wrote to the Clerk of the Rural District Council to say that the land adjoining the buildings on to which the sewage had been pumped since the summer of 1935 was not, in his opinion, in a condition to deal with it. Various methods were considered for disposing of the sewage and correspondence took place between the Rural District Council and the Kent Education Committee. Finally, the latter body decided to construct a soakaway to deal with the overflow from one cesspool at this School. The work was commenced in February, 1937.

TONFORD LANE AREA: SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

As mentioned in the report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1935, difficulties arose with regard to the sewerage of houses in this part of the District. Owing to the heavy rains during December, 1935, and January, 1936, the River Stour became very full and the low lying land at the bottom of the lane became water-logged, and in consequence the drainage from the houses at the lower end of the Lane became impeded.

On the 9th January the Chairman of the Health Committee, with the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspector, visited the area. Steps were taken to deal with the conditions which were found.

It was reported to the Public Health Committee in April that the owner of the ten houses situated at the lower part of the Lane had decided to put in a separate cesspool for each house; and in June it was reported to the Public Health Committee that eight of the houses were drained to eight cesspools, the remaining two being connected to one septic tank, and that all the cesspools were acting satisfactorily.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No reports of river pollution were received during the year.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The approximate numbers of each type of sanitary convenience are:—

W.C.s into drainage system ...	...	...	620
W.C.s into cesspools ...	...	...	1,400
Pail Closets ...	...	...	1,880
Privies ...	...	...	110

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

After having given the matter much consideration, the Council decided to adopt a scheme for scavenging four Parishes in the old Blean Rural District—Blean, Chislet, Hackington and Hoath, and Thanington Without in the old Bridge Rural District, in addition to the Parishes of Sturry and Westbere (formerly in the old Blean Rural District), and eight Parishes in the old Bridge Rural District viz., Barham, Bridge, Chartham, Fordwich, Harbledown, Ickham, Littlebourne and Petham, which had been scavenged by the respective Councils for many years.

The cost of providing two new 750 gallon cesspool emptiers, one new ash lorry and one new ash lorry with movable tank, was estimated at £2,685, and the Council applied to the Ministry of Health for a loan to borrow this sum. A Ministry of Health Inquiry was held on the 27th February by J. C. Dawes, Esq., O.B.E., when it was explained that pails would be emptied twice a week, ashes once a week, and cesspools when necessary, not more than once in two months, except in Sturry, where the ashes would be emptied twice a week.

The Sanitary Inspector reports:—

“As a result of the enquiry held on the 27th February, 1936, the Ministry of Health sanctioned the loan for the purchase of further vehicles and the new scheme came into operation on 22nd June.

“The following Parishes now receive full scavenging service:—
Barham, Bridge, Chartham, Fordwich, Harbledown, Ickham, Littlebourne, Petham, Blean, Chislet, Hackington, Hoath, Thanington, Sturry and Westbere.

“Pails are emptied twice weekly in all Parishes and ashes once weekly, apart from Sturry and Island Road, Westbere, which has two collections a week.

“The refuse is dumped at Fordwich, Barham and Chartham Hatch, and is covered up as deposited.

“A certain amount of the cesspool contents is placed on the ground at Swarling Downs and Barham Downs, and is used for manure.

“The scheme generally is working exceedingly well, the cesspools and pails being emptied to time and no genuine complaints have been received. The pail emptying in Chislet and Blean Parish is a great boon to the occupiers who previously had to find room to dig the material in a garden, frequently small and often cropped for the summer.

“All the vehicles are housed in the extended Garage at Bridge and work from that Depot. Full details are kept as to the mileage of the vehicles, the material removed, cesspools emptied, etc., and the Council has adopted a costing system in connection with the Scheme.”

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following are the particulars supplied to the Medical Officer of Health by the Sanitary Inspector with regard to the sanitary inspection of the area:—

	No. in District.	No. of Visits. in 1936.	No. of faults and defects found.	No. of faults and defects remedied.
Bakehouses	20	17	5	5
Dairies	129	310	116	116
Cowsheds	118	377		
Slaughterhouses—				
Registered	8	371	29	29
Licensed	5			
Other Food Preparing				
Places	2	6	4	4
Factories	12	13	1	1
Workshops	22	24	1	1
Workplaces (other than out-workers' Homes)	16	—	—	—

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR.

Overcrowding	6
Sanitary Accommodation—Insufficient ...	7
„ „ Defective ...	17
Drainage—Reconstructed	15
„ Repaired	21
„ Cleansed	7
Cesspools repaired	13
Offensive accumulations	7
Refuse receptacles	4
Yard paving	4
Dampness	14
Roofs and rain-water pipes	10
Floors	13
Walls and ceilings	27
Windows and ventilation	13
Baths, lavatory basins and sinks	2
Water supplies	10
Miscellaneous	13
Total number of visits of all kinds paid by the Sanitary Inspector and his Assistant during the year	3,875
No. of Notices served—Statutory	47
„ „ „ Informal	210

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	No. of Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories: (including Factory Laundries) ..	13	—	—
Workshops: (including Workshop Laundries) ..	24	—	—
Workplaces: (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	37	—	—

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	No. of Defects.			Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:				
Sanitary accommodation:				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—
Total	2	2	—	—

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

No action was taken by the Sanitary Inspector during the year under the Shops Act, 1934.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are two swimming pools in connection with private schools in the district; these were inspected and a sample of water was taken from one of them for examination.

SCHOOLS.

As far as is known, there are in the Rural District four Boarding Schools, with accommodation for some 250 pupils; three of the schools also have accommodation for about 200 day scholars.

There are also 21 Elementary Schools (11 Church of England and 10 Council), and a Central School at Sturry.

Wickhambreux Church of England School.—Water from the main has been laid into this school, but the condition of the school building is far from satisfactory.

Chislet Elementary School.—The water supply here is unsatisfactory.

Petham Church of England School.—Arrangements are being made to provide a new school to replace this one.

HOUSING.

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts	162
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	504
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	44
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	84

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	17
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	54
2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES:	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	44
3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	31
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	28
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	10
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	10
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930:	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

The Rural District Council made Demolition Orders in April, 1936, in respect of two cottages represented as unfit by the Medical Officer of Health in November, 1935.

Another cottage which was represented as unfit in November, 1935, was repaired by the owner, and completed in October, 1936.

These three cottages were included in the programme of housing sent to the Ministry of Health.

The Council accepted an undertaking not to let again for human habitation in respect of a house represented in February, 1936.

An undertaking was also accepted to re-condition a house represented in February, and this work was completed in November.

Then an undertaking was accepted in respect of a house represented in April, and the work of re-conditioning this was completed in November.

HOUSING ACT, 1935—OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	44
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	45
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	278½
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	44
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	6
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	—
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	—
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	...	...	...	...	—

HOUSING ACT, 1935.

In accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1935, an Enumerator was appointed to carry out the Overcrowding Survey, who commenced duty on the 16th December, 1935, and finished on the 22nd February, 1936.

He reported that he visited 3,333 houses, his returns showing 45 cases of definite overcrowding, 185 cases of possible overcrowding, and 87 marked "empty."

At a meeting of the Rural District Council on the 25th June, the Enumerator was again appointed to measure up the houses in accordance with Memorandum "B" of the Ministry of Health, dated October, 1935, and he recommenced duty on the 29th June. He measured up 3,560 houses, and finished duty on the 31st March, 1937.

Number of new houses erected during the year:

(a)	Total	...	...	...	...	...	123
	(i)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	14
	(ii)	By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	109

TOWN PLANNING.

The Rural District Council is represented on the East Kent Town Planning Committee; other Councils represented being those of the Rural Districts of Dover and Eastry, and the Councils of the Boroughs of Sandwich and Deal. With regard to the actual Bridge-Blean Scheme, a rough draft scheme has now been prepared for the whole district and submitted to the Rural District Council, and this has been provisionally approved by them.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

There has been a difficulty in dealing with caravans in various parts of the district, and in consequence on the 15th May, 1935, the Medical Officer of Health recommended the Public Health Committee that they should consider the advisability of adopting Section 43 of the Public Health Act, 1925, and Section 27 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907. The Committee, having given consideration to the question, resolved to recommend the Council to adopt the two Sections, which they did at their meeting in June, 1935. The Minister of Health sanctioned the adoption of Section 43 of the Public Health Act, 1925, to come into force on the 1st April, 1936, but did not recommend the adoption of Section 27 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, owing to various difficulties in connection with its administration. The Minister pointed out that this section is in force in the parish of Sturry as a result of its adoption by the late Blean Rural District Council.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY: MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

The number of persons and premises registered by the Urban District Council at the close of the year was as follows:—

Producers of milk	...	...	...	90
Producer-Retailers	...	...	...	40
Dairymen	...	...	...	13

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Much attention has been directed to the production of clean milk in the Rural District during the year; one new cowshed was constructed at Barham; and reconstruction work was carried out at nine cowsheds and dairies in the district.

Visits to the district in connection with the Accredited Milk Scheme were paid by the County Agricultural Organizer, and at the beginning of 1936 the County Veterinary Officer commenced a weekly inspection of all the cows and cowsheds in the Rural District.

EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES.

Accredited Milk.—During the year 63 samples of Accredited Milk were taken, at the request of the County Medical Officer, and sent to the County Laboratory for bacteriological examination; of these 56 were found to satisfy the prescribed tests, and 7 gave unsatisfactory results.

Ordinary Milk.—Three samples of this milk were taken, and on examination were found to be satisfactory.

Tubercle.—One sample was taken by the Sanitary Inspector, and 17 by the County Veterinary Officer from six farms in the Rural District, and these were sent to the County Laboratory for examination for Tubercle; they all gave negative results.

School Milk.—Fifty-one samples of School Milk were taken by the School Inquiry Officer for bacteriological examination; 48 of these proved to be satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory.

Twenty-four samples of School Milk were also examined for tubercle, and with the exception of one all gave negative results.

In the case of the unsatisfactory samples, steps were taken to improve the supplies.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

The licences issued under this Order are as follows:—

Licences to produce " Accredited " milk ...	...	25
Licences to produce " Tuberculin Tested " milk ...	...	2
Licence to retail " Accredited " milk ...	...	1
Licence to retail " Tuberculin Tested " milk ...	...	1
Supplementary Licence to retail " Tuberculin Tested "		1
Supplementary Licence to retail " Pasteurized " milk...		2

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

At the end of the year 19 men were licensed to slaughter animals in slaughter-houses in the district, the licences to be in force for a period of three years.

There are 13 slaughter-houses in the Rural District, of which five of the occupiers are licensed annually. The premises are inspected regularly, as far as possible when killing is taking place, and 1 ton 4 cwts. 55 lbs. of meat was condemned for various causes.

At a meeting of the Rural District Council held on the 30th July a resolution was passed applying the provisions of Section 1 of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 20 bakehouses in the Rural District. These are visited from time to time, and in five instances improvements were suggested and carried out.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The Adulteration of Food Regulations are administered by the County Council in the Rural District.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

These examinations are carried out at the County Laboratory, Maidstone.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

SUPPLY OF SERUM.

Diphtheria Anti-toxin is provided by the Council free of charge and supplied to medical practitioners for the use of the poorer inhabitants of the district in accordance with the "Diphtheria Anti-toxin (Outside London) Order, 1910." A supply is kept by the Sanitary Inspector.

VERMINOUS PERSONS.

There are no facilities in this district for the cleansing and disinfection of verminous persons and their belongings.

SCARLET FEVER.

During the year 17 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in the Rural District; these occurred in twelve private families. Fourteen of the patients were removed to the Eastry Isolation Hospital for treatment and three were isolated and treated at home. There was one "Return" case during the last quarter of the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

Five cases of Diphtheria occurred: 2 were notified in two private families and 3 in a Boys' Boarding School. All the cases were removed to the Eastry Isolation Hospital for treatment.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Children suffering from Measles were notified at the Bridge and Patrixbourne School, Sturry Church of England School, and at Wickhambreux School; and during the last quarter of the year a few cases of Whooping Cough occurred at Westbere, Barham and Harbledown Schools.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	17	14	—
Diphtheria	5	5	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Pneumonia	10	2	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	—	—	—
Typhus Fever	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—
Chickenpox	—	—	—
Total	32	21	3

"Return Cases"—1 Scarlet Fever.

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES UNDER AGE GROUPS, 1936.

	Number of Cases Notified.											
	Under 1 Year.	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	1	1	6	3	3	1	—	2	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	5
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—	1	1	8	7	3	3	—	4	5

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED IN 1936.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
25	2	3	—	—	2	2	—	—
35	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
45	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	6	1	3	5	4	—	—

Included in the foregoing total are 4 cases (Pulmonary) which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by notification.

DISINFECTION.

Arrangements have been made with the Herne Bay Urban District Council in order that articles of bedding, etc., may be disinfected in their disinfector at a cost of 15s. per batch, in view of the fact that the Rural District Council does not possess a steam disinfector.

No. of batches of clothing disinfected during the year	22
No. of houses, etc., disinfected	26

GENERAL.

The Report for the year 1936 is one which is described by the Minister of Health as an "Ordinary Report." It will be noted as regards the vital statistics of the United District that the birth rate was 11.61 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, as compared with 14.8 for England and Wales; and that the death rate, 15.12 per 1,000, was higher than the birth rate. The infant mortality rate was 49 per 1,000 registered births, as compared with 59 for England and Wales.

With regard to the statistics for the three Districts: In Herne Bay the birth rate was lower than the death rate, being 9.17, as compared with 15.12; and this was also the case in the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District, where the birth rate was 9.21, as compared with a death rate of 13.10. In the Bridge-Blean Rural District the birth rate was 16.12 and the death rate 13.38.

The infant mortality rates for the three Districts were satisfactory.

ADJUSTED DEATH RATE.

As is well known, the proportion of persons of advanced age is higher in seaside residential towns than in working-class districts, which tends to make the death rate higher than in those districts.

It will be noted that the death rate for the year 1936 has been adjusted in order that the death rate of each of the three Districts may be compared with a standard. An adjusting factor is supplied by the Registrar-General which represents the ratio of the resulting death rate for the National 1931 Census population to the similarly obtained hypothetical death rate for the said area. The adjusted death rates for the three Districts are: Herne Bay, 11.18; Broadstairs and St. Peter's, 10.87; and Bridge-Blean, 10.70.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified in the United District was 281. Herne Bay Urban District was credited with 55 cases of Scarlet Fever; Broadstairs and St. Peter's with 42; Bridge-Blean Rural District with 17.

It will be noticed that the cases of Infectious Disease notified are classified in this Report according to whether they occurred in private families or in boarding schools, convalescent homes or other institutions.

In Herne Bay Scarlet Fever was unfortunately more prevalent than usual throughout the year; the complaint affected adults and children under school age to a greater extent than is usual, and did not attack a large number of school children, as is often the case. It was difficult to deal with the outbreak as it did not appear that the disease always spread from one person to another, nor could a common source of infection be found. All steps were taken to prevent the spread of infection, and the outbreak fortunately came to an end at the beginning of March, 1937. For many years prior to 1934 the incidence of Infectious Disease in Herne Bay was very low, and no doubt the fact that the population was susceptible accounted for the number of persons affected.

No outbreaks of importance occurred in Broadstairs and St. Peter's or Bridge-Blean; in fact during the third quarter of the year there was not a single case of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria or Typhoid Fever notified in the latter district (one case of Scarlet Fever occurred in a hop garden, notified elsewhere). In the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District there were only 7 cases of Scarlet Fever and 5 cases of Diphtheria notified during the year in private families.

The arrangements for providing Isolation Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease occurring in Herne Bay and Bridge-Blean cannot be considered altogether satisfactory. The Isolation Hospital situated in Herne Bay and used jointly by the Urban District Councils of Herne Bay and Whitstable is in several respects unsatisfactory; and the Isolation Hospital of the Eastry Rural District Council, to which patients from the Bridge-Blean Rural District are sent, has only 23 beds, and only cases of Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever are admitted. Cases of Puerperal Fever occurring in this district are treated in the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, which is an arrangement which cannot be considered very desirable.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

As noted in the Annual Report for the year 1935, increased powers were given to Local Authorities, and also fresh duties were imposed upon them by the Housing Act of that year.

The conditions found as a result of the surveys made in the three districts is interesting, as, according to the definition of "overcrowding" given in the Act, out of 2,016 houses visited in the Herne Bay Urban District by the Enumerator, only 16 were found to be overcrowded; in the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District, out of 2,579 houses visited, four were found to be overcrowded; and in the Bridge-Blean Rural District, out of 3,246 houses visited, 45 were found to be overcrowded.

The standard for overcrowding provided by the Act is somewhat low, and there is a difficulty in connection with the administration of the Act, and that is in deciding whether a house is, or is not, a working-class dwelling.

An important duty of Local Authorities under the Act is that of arranging for all working-class dwellings in their Districts to be measured, in order that the "permitted number" of persons who can live in the house might be known the owner being required to insert this in the rent book. The Bridge-Blean Rural District Council employed a temporary official to carry out this work and he measured 3,560 houses, but in the other two Districts it was done by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Much remains to be done in the Bridge-Blean Rural District in connection with the housing of the working classes; there are a number of working-class dwellings, many of them having been built two or three hundred years ago, which are not up to the standard required to-day, and it appears that the Council will have to continue to build houses for persons displaced when houses, which are no longer in a fit state of habitation, are demolished. The owners of any houses which can be saved by reconditioning are being approached with a view to necessary work being carried out. Mention may be made of 19 houses at Harbledown called "The Mint," which were built 200 years ago, and which the Council have had under consideration since 1934.

The housing of the working-classes is a subject which presents many difficulties, not the least being the fact that many persons are willing to live in houses which do not comply with modern requirements, owing to the fact that rents are lower than those of houses provided by Local Authorities; this is especially the case with the older inhabitants. Two points should be remembered in connection with the subject of Housing; one is the fact that families are as a rule much smaller now than formerly, and secondly, the need for the provision of small houses for aged persons.

Increased work has devolved on the Health Officials during the year, not only in connection with the subject of housing, but also in other ways. Important steps have been taken by the Bridge-Blean Rural District Council to provide efficient means for scavenging their district; and also to provide for the sewerage of certain of the parishes; and an improvement in the water supply of one parish has been effected.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936.

Under this Order new designations were introduced on the 1st June, "Certified," "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," and "Grade A" being replaced by "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited." There is also another Grade, as before, called "Pasteurized." Previously the licences to produce "Certified" and "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)" milk were granted by the Minister of Health, but now licences to produce "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited" are granted by the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs, but the Minister considers it desirable that County Councils should co-operate closely with the appropriate District Councils. Licensing Authorities may dispense with the payment of fees for licences if they think it necessary.

Adequate measures must be taken to ensure that the milk to which the licence applies is kept apart from all other milk at all times.

The holder of a licence to produce graded milk must keep accurate records of the quantities of milk produced, purchased and sold.

As regards "Pasteurized" milk, an indicating thermometer and a recording thermometer must be inserted in suitable places in the apparatus used for pasteurizing, and temperature records must be made and preserved for a period of not less than one month.

With regard to the tests, after 1st January, 1937, instead of counting bacteria, as is carried out at present, the methylene blue reduction test will be used in connection with "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited" milk. In the case of "Pasteurized" milk, the counting test will be continued.

In connection with the taking of samples, it will not be necessary to forward them in an ice box.

With regard to the granting by Sanitary Authorities of dealers' licences for using any of the special designations, the licensing authority should, where necessary, verify by enquiry from the other authority concerned that the person from whom the milk is to be obtained has a licence in operation. Further, in any case where the milk sold by the dealer under a dealer's licence is found to be defective, the authority granting the dealer's licence should, apart from any other action they may deem necessary, consider whether the facts should be brought to the notice of the licensing authority of the establishment from which the milk was obtained.

AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS.

Since July, 1935, various circulars and handbooks have been issued to Local Authorities in connection with this subject by the Home Office. At the meeting of the Kent County Council held in July a Scheme for Air Raid Precautions in the County was adopted after previous consultation with Local Authorities in the County, and by this the County is divided into 21 areas: Whitstable Urban District and Herne Bay Urban District are included in one area; the Isle of Thanet, which includes the two Boroughs and the Urban District and portions of the Eastry Rural District, forms another area; and an area is formed of the City of Canterbury and the surrounding Bridge-Blean Rural District. At this meeting of the County Council the appointment of an Organizer for the County, Colonel J. H. Campbell, D.S.O., late R.A.M.C., was confirmed.

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT—

A Special Committee consisting of members of the Council and including representatives of various public organizations was appointed in May, 1936. On the 28th July the Committee met to hear an address by Mr. W. C. Bentall, O.B.E., F.R.C.S.Ed. (who is liaison officer between the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the War Office), previous to which visits of inspection had been made to various institutions in the district. Sub-committees have been formed for Anti-Gas Training of the public and Decontamination Centres (Buildings), and advertisements have been issued in the local press asking for persons to volunteer their services as street wardens to act in time of emergency. Courses of instruction have been given under the auspices of the local Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT—

A Special Committee consisting of members of the Council and representatives of various public organizations was formed and held its first meeting on the 17th March, 1936. A conference was held at Ramsgate of representatives of the Local Authorities in the Isle of Thanet area on the 3rd July; and on the 20th of that month the Air Raid Precautions Committee met again. On the 5th August another conference was held at Ramsgate of the representatives of the Local Authorities; and another on the 14th August, at which Colonel Campbell was present. On the 14th September a meeting of the Committee was held at Broadstairs, and on the 21st September. A further meeting of representatives was held at Ramsgate on the 6th October. On the 15th December another meeting of the Committee was held, at which a report, prepared by the Medical Officer of Health, was considered. On the 8th March, 1937, the Committee met again and resolved to recommend the Council to appoint an Air Raid Precautions Officer; on the 18th three candidates for this post were interviewed by the Committee, and at the meeting of the Council in April, 1937, Captain C. C. Wallace was appointed, and he commenced duty on the 12th April.

BRIDGE-BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT—

At a meeting of the General Purposes Committee of the Council held on the 26th September, 1935, the matter was considered, and also at a meeting of this Committee on the 12th December, 1935. At a meeting of the General Purposes Committee in June, 1936, it was resolved that the Canterbury City Council be informed that the District

Council are willing to co-operate with them and agree that the suggested area forms a convenient unit, Councillors D. Brice and Captain G. G. P. Hewett, R.N., being appointed to represent the Rural District Council. On November 4th these two Councillors, together with the Clerk, Medical Officer of Health, and other officials, met representatives of the Canterbury City Council and of various local organizations, to discuss the matter with Colonel Campbell and Flight-Lieutenant Eardley Wilmott. The General Purposes Committee met on the 19th November, when a report from the Medical Officer of Health was considered, and it was resolved to recommend the Council that an Organizer be appointed for the district. On the 11th January, 1937, Captain J. A. Pittock was appointed Air Raid Precautions Officer for the Rural District and commenced duty on the 18th January.

CONGRESSES.

The Medical Officer of Health wishes to express his thanks to the Committee for allowing him to attend the congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health and the Institute of Hygiene which was held in Edinburgh in May, under the presidency of the Lord Provost.

HERNE BAY RIPARIAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Circular 1598 of the Ministry of Health dated 10th February, 1937, was received.

The only ships which entered the port during the year were the passenger steamers belonging to the New Medway Steam Packet Company, which called at the Pier during the summer and landed and embarked passengers proceeding to and from Chatham, Southend and Margate. The steamers referred to are pleasure boats. The number of passengers landed was 30,033. (This total represents the number of tolls paid at 1d. per passenger.)

SHELLFISH.

Mussel beds exist on the foreshore chiefly in the vicinity of the Pier and at Hampton. Formerly there were mussel beds at Bishopstone and Reculver, but these have now ceased to exist.

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